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GYPSY

BELLE

HITLER SPEAKS TO YOU!

Above all else, Hitler is a great orator, a great showman who has studied mass psychology and how to win over people to his cause.

Below we reproduce a series of six pictures showing Hitler delivering one of his impassioned orations. Note the changing expressions on his face. Has the world lost a great actor in him?

The text printed below these pictures is quoted from Edgar Mowrer's book "Germany Puts The Clock Back". The pictures were bought by a member of the "Chronicle" staff in Munich.

"The Leader Arises and speaks . . . ."

"He states—the most astonishing and totally inaccurate things. . . ."

"He Roars . . . ."

"He Pleads . . . ."

"If Need be he can weep . . . ."

"Follow me and your day will come as surely as to-morrow's sun."

A grand military parade was held at Heliopolis, near Cairo, on March 17, in honour of the Crown Prince of Iran, whose wedding to Princess Fawzia, King Farouk's sister, had taken place two days previously in the Egyptian Capital. Photo at the left shows units of the Egyptian Camel Corp during the march past at the grand parade, while at the right is seen one of the cars carrying a tableaux of the flower festival. Note the beautiful girls—a sight which would have been impossible in any Mohammedan country only a few years ago.

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HEMCHANDRA

JAIN POET, SCHOLAR AND POLITICIAN

By The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi

HEMCHANDRA'S works have been preserved with great care by generations of Jaina Sadhus. They have, however, surrounded his life and achievements with unreliable and at times unsavoury episodes.

A comparative study of the main legends tested by autographical details supplied by Hemchandra himself, would yield a different picture of this poet, saint, politician, and one of the most versatile of Indian scholars.

On Kartika Sukla, Samvat year 1145, (1089) Canga was born a Modha Vania at Dhandhuka. At the early age of eight he was given away by his devout mother to Devchandra of the Purantalla Gaccha, a learned Jaina Sadhu. Devchandra took the boy to Stambhatirtha, Cambay, and under the patronage of Udayana, the governor of the town initiated him as a Sadhu with the name of Somachandra. The infant Sadhu then began his peregrinations, acquiring knowledge as he went. At the age of 21 he was promoted to the dignity of a suri, a preceptor. Thereafter the little Canga was known as Hemchandrasuri.

Literary Ambitions

Hemchandra soon came to be acknowledged as the most learned of Jaina Sadhus. The Jains were very powerful in Gujarata from the tenth century onwards, when the warrior-trader communities like the Oswalas and the Porwadas of Bhinamala, migrated to Patana. The Sadhus who had carried on their religious and philanthropic propaganda under humiliating conditions till then, gained great strength. It was but natural that they should thenceforth strive to remove the badge of inferiority which had been imposed upon them by the more powerful and learned Brahmanas. Persistent attempts had been made by them to enlist the sympathy of the ruling Calukyas; and when Sidharaja came to throne, it looked as though they would be rewarded with success. His mother Minala, or Minalla Devi, was a Jaina and so were some of his ministers. The Sadhus suffered from great disadvantages. Their favourite language was the dead Prakrata; their audience was small and mostly composed of the uninfluential; and their doctrine had been banned as heterodox. But the attempt of Sidhasena Divakara to raise the Jaina literature to the level of the Brahminical was being followed by many Sadhus. They felt an urge towards participation in the great literary movement which, through Samskrata was maintaining the homogeneity of politically divided India. Hemchandra stood out as the greatest of them all.

Hemchandracharya.

"Sidhahemchandra"

In 1138 he led the learned men of Patana who waited upon Sidharaja to offer their congratulations. The conqueror had just returned triumphant from a war with Malava. Sidharaja, jealous of the literary glory of the Ujjaini, asked Hemchandra to write a Samskrata grammar, and procured for the scholar the then available grammars from different parts of the country. This was the scholar's opportunity for which he had long been waiting. He compiled his famous text book of grammar and associating his name with that of the monarch, called it Sidhahemchandra. Sidharaja got copies of it made and sent them to all the kings of India. Twenty copies were sent to Kashmir, then the home of learning. This gave Hemchandra reputation throughout India.

He was appointed court poet, and began to compose Dvyasrayamahakavya, in which he celebrated the glories of his patrons dynasty while illustrating the rules of Samskrata grammar. He acquired considerable influence over Sidharaja, which served to protect the Jains from the indignities of jealous Brahmins, who were powerful at court.

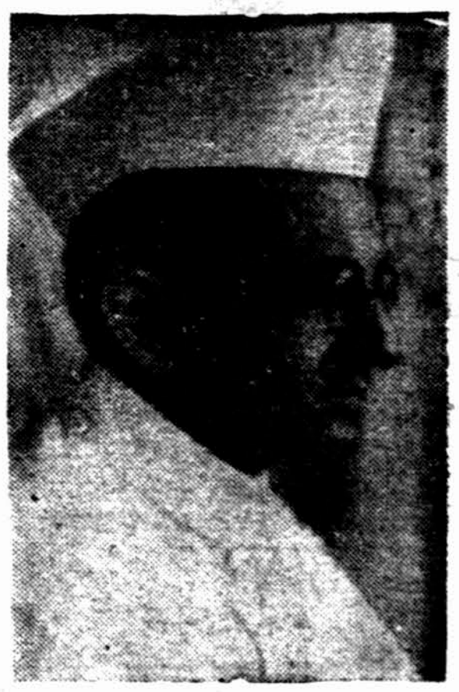
On Sidharaja's death, Kumarpala came to the throne in 1143, and Hemchandra went back to his literary work. Besides the appendices to his grammar he composed Anekarathasamhraha, a dictionary of homonyms; Chandonussana, a work on prosody; Abhidhanacintamani, a dictionary of synonyms; Seshakhyanamamala; Desinammala, a lexicon of non-Samkrata words; and Nighantusesha in three volumes, two of them dealing with medicine and botany, and the third with jewels.

About 1157 he came in intimate contact with king Kumarpala, who had successfully completed a series of campaigns against his neighbours. The king, a man of culture and about sixty-two years old, easily fell under the influence of the great scholar. The Jainas accepted the king as their co-religionist. Jaina authors of the succeeding centuries have taken delight in dwelling upon this incident to show that the king adopted the Jaina faiths to the exclusion of worship of Somanatha, the tutelary god of the Calukyas. This claim is pitched too high. Reliable evidence establishes that Kumarpala was slave till 1169, four years prior to his death; and that he was not converted to Jainism, if by that is meant that he gave up his family devotion to Saivism. It is equally well established that he accepted Hemchandra as a Counsellor, and went to Jaina temples; that as a result of Hemchandra's advice, he issued edicts prohibiting the eating and selling of meat, and traffic in intoxicating beverages. That he gave up meat and wine, gambling, lechery and chase, and took the vow which a devout Jaina takes, is well founded, Ahimsa, non-violence, one of the cardinal principles of Aryan ethics, was for the first time made the basis of active social and political reform by Kumarpala.

Hemchandra's literary activities continued even after he became the guide, philsopher and friend of Kumarpala about 1160. The works which he composed between 1160 and 1173 are Yogasastra; Vitaragaprasasti; a commentory on Yogasastra; Trishashisalakapurushacarita being the lives of Jaina saints including Parisishtaparvan and Mahavircarita; cantoes v-xx of Duyasraya, in which the history of Calukyas was brought down to the times of Kumarpala, Kumarpalacarita in Prakrata and a commentary on Abhidhanacintamani. He died in 1173, and six months later his royal patron followed him. The commentary on the lexicon, Anekarathasamgraha left incomplete was completed by his disciple, Mahendra after his death.

Apostle Of Aryan Culture

Hemchandra identified Mahavir with Siva. To him Jainism was the noblest of doctrines which made up Dharma. He respected the Vedas, worshipped Somanatha and accepted the authority of Mahabharata and Manusmriti. He was an apostle of Aryan culture. Samaskrata was to him



HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI

life itself and the classical Kavyas, grammars and the poetries were the source of his inspiration. Though a zealous propagandist of his faith, he was not a separatist. He gave his sect and province an honourable status in the cultural life of India; and became for his time the greatest representative of classical learning, which stood for Indian unity.

Sidharaja's one aim in war and peace was to outshine the traditional fame of the semi-mythic Vikramaditya. He was a generous man, open to flattery and anxious to attain immorality if literature could procure it for him. He was building an empire and the people of Gujarata were acquiring the proud consciousness of being a great people. Jaina valour and wealth had a great share in this achievement. Jaina Sadhus, therefore, definitely cast in their lot with this province and decided to make Gujarata their holy land. Hemchandra gave up even peregrinations enjoined by his religious views and with masterly skill and statesmanship, he concentrated his intellectual powers upon leaving a great heritage to Gujarata. He assiduously fostered a pride in the greatness of the Calukya kings who had identified themselves with its glory. In his Duyasrayamahakavya, he described the glories of the Calukyas in the orthodox literary style, and invested the kind of Patana with the dignity which classical poets had reserved for the ancient royal houses of the Sun and the Moon. Gujara Bhumi became a great country. Patana rivalled the glories of ancient Patliputra and Ayodhya. But this later day specimen of the Kavya is, but for

(Continued On Page 55)

Communal Problem Through History

The Maratha Rulers Always Respected Islam

By G. S. SARDESAI

To set down clearly the achievements and failures of a nation is by no means an easy task for the frail human powers of interpreting past events. Such interpretation is bound to vary with different individuals. Bearing this in mind, I will, according to my light, clear here the ground by defining the objects of Maratha policy.

A student of history must render impartial justice, when conflicting claims arise. I do not wish to be partial to the Marathas because I am one of them. If I show high appreciation of Maratha achievements, I am not slow to denounce their weaknesses and failures with equal severity. The word Hindu-pada Padshahi or a united Hindu Empire has perhaps roused different conceptions in different minds. Here I would remind all students to grasp the correct idea in historical setting conveyed by that much abused word.

Hindu-Pada Padshah:

The Marathas, including Shivaji, I maintain, did endeavour to create a Hindu-pada Padshahi for India but the ideal was more religious than political. The Peshwas, and even Shivaji, never entertained the idea of establishing a Hindu monarch on the throne at Delhi. They only wanted and claimed full religious liberty and tolerance from Muslim rulers: they did not care who ruled at Delhi, provided they experienced no interference with their religious practices.

Shivaji himself remained contented with gaining independence for his homeland. His famous letter to Aurangzeb clearly sets forth his ideals, which later the Peshwas tried to translate into practice. They had not a few opportunities to install a Hindu Monarch at Delhi; in 1754 and 1759 they could easily have carried this out if they had so willed. In 1771 the Peshwa Madhaorao then in the height of his power contrived only to extend Maratha protection to Shah Alam and at his request restored him to Delhi. He could then have easily put a Hindu King there instead.

Mahadaji Scindia was in later days equally powerful to accomplish such an aim when he punished Gulam Kadir. On the other hand, he only obtained an Imperial firman against cow sacrifice, and a grant from the Emperor for the holy places of Mathura, Prayag, Benthes and Gaya being put under Maratha rule for religious purpose.

Policy Of Marathas

The Marathas, one must admit, had no correct notions either of religion or of politics and failed to realise that religion cannot be dissociated from politics as we find even today in our present efforts to bring about Hindu-Moslem union of national interests. Innumerable letters have been printed addressed by the Peshwas during nearly a hundred years of their regime to their Sardars in the north, urging the latter not to interfere with Moslem rule but only have the holy places released from Moslem to Hindu control.

The Marathas had absolutely no quarrel with the Moslem community or religion: they did not interfere with their practices; on the contrary they respected their observances as much as they claimed respect for their own.

Shivaji respected the Koran as much as his own holy scriptures. One of his own spiritual Guru was Baba Yakut of Kelashi; his chief naval commander was a Moslem named Ibrahim Khan. It was a Moslem Farras, a faithful servant of Shivaji, who endangered his own life to effect escape of Shivaji from Agra. Shivaji's personal secretary for a long time was a learned Moslem, named Mulla Haidar who was afterwards appointed by Aurangzeb to the post of Chief Kazi at Delhi.

The same idea underlay the Peshwa's policy towards their Moslem opponents. Sadashivrao Bhau in his extreme peril at Panipat relied upon his faithful artillery commander Ibrahim Khan Gardi, whom Abddali in vain tried to seduce into his own service. Both the elder and the younger Gaziuddin, ministers of the Emperor at Delhi accepted the cordial friendship of several Maratha leaders. I need not cite instances of full cordiality and complete confidence existing between Moslems and Hindus for common aims, mutual interests and united efforts in the service of the motherland. The great Akbar and a number of saints and politicians such as Kabir Nanak, Abul Fazal and Faizi were fully imbued with this spirit of mutual help and respect. Thus did the two races mould the history of the past and thus will the two once more enact the history of future if only they evince the same spirit of tolerance and helpfulness. What wonderful achievements may they not jointly put forth hereafter in common service of their motherland?

We do not in our ignorance realise what services history may not do to nations if only properly interpreted. History is not a stereotyped and unchangeable execution. It must change from time to time and supply the varying need of new situations. An eminent thinker thus explains the function of history:—

"History requires to be reshaped from time to time not merely because new aspects come into view, not simply because new facts come to be discovered, but mainly because the participant in the progress of an age is led to stand-points and considerations which demand a fresh treatment of past events. History must supply the lessons which the changing situations of national life need in this ever-changing world."—"Indian World"

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The Art Of Public Speaking

From Demosthenes To Hitler

By P. C. MANUK

GANDHI

"The voice is soft but clear ..... no fire works."

HITLER

"Speechifying is the chief explanation of his success."

MUSSOLINI

"His speeches have had vast reactions."

CHURCHILL

"Drowsy members wake up to listen to him."

To realize how comprehensive the art of public speaking is, just pause to consider the numerous objects which a speaker may be striving to attain. He may, for instance, be out to convince and persuade or to instruct and enlighten; or again to stimulate or provoke interest on any matter connected with the public weal; or merely to amuse and entertain, as in the case of after-dinner speeches. When we consider this very wide range of objects in the general classification, which is by no means exhaustive, and when one remembers that each class may be sub-divided into various sub-classes, it is obviously impossible to attempt to lay down a rule of thumb, whereby a successful public speaker is produced.

Born Or Made?

To do so, would be to mislead—for there is no golden rule. Moreover, at the threshold of such an investigation a thought emerges, which itself provokes enquiry and discussion: Is a public speaker made at all? Are not oratory and eloquence gifts from the gods at birth? In other words, is a public speaker born and not the product of industrious study at all? Or, alternatively, is he a combination of both?

A solution to this problem may perhaps be best found by postponing its answer till after one has examined concrete instances of great orators and noted the back-ground behind each, i.e., their educational career, their physical and mental qualities, natural or developed—their assets which contributed to success as an orator or as a public speaker.

One more foreword—and that is this: there is a difference, a shade of difference perhaps, but nevertheless a definite shade—between an orator in the strict sense of the term—and a public speaker, as that term is generally understood

In the short time at my disposal, it is obviously impossible for me to bring to your notice many concrete instances. I propose therefore to mention two outstanding names of ancient times, then a few of a more modern period, and finally some contemporary figures who have made and are making history.

Ancient Orators

In the very fore-front stands Demosthenes, the greatest orator of Greece and indeed of the ancient world. Born of wealthy parents at Athens in the 4th century B.C., his first public appearance was to prosecute at law his dishonest guardians who had abused their trust. He thus set himself to master the law and politics and to train himself to public speaking with a labour and perseverance almost without parallel; because in his case he had first to conquer certain physical disadvantages; feeble health, a voice harsh and tuneless, action ungraceful, his pronunciation inarticulate.

To strengthen his lungs he used to climb steep hills, reciting as he went, or declaim on the shores of the sea in stormy weather. To improve his delivery, he took instructions in elocution from an actor, he actually studied effects before a mirror. It was he who exposed the ambitious designs of Philip of Macedon on Greece with so many brilliant orations, that similar orations are to this day called "Philipics", while his oration "For the Crown"—when, according to one version, defending a charge of having accepted a golden crown as a bribe—has been pronounced by critics as the most perfect masterpiece of oratory in ancient or modern times. His speeches were natural, concise, vigorous and logical; and he was by turns calm, vehement or elevated as the case required. In energy and power of persuasion, in beauty and vigour of expression, and in language at once strong and melodious, this prince of ancient orators excels all rivals.

The next name that rises to memory is that of Cicero, the greatest orator of ancient Rome. Born in a family of culture and rank in 106 B. C., he studied the language and literature of Greece, acquired a knowledge of Law, and underwent a complete course of discipline in oratory. He studied philosophy under preceptors of three different schools of thought. Now what does Cicero himself tell us of the qualifications demanded of an orator? In his work "De Oratore," he maintains that an orator should possess almost universal knowledge. His celebrated "Philipics" against Antony were, in fact, the occasion of his death in his 63rd year at the hands of Antony's soldiers.

As my time is limited, I am constrained to skip several centuries and come to comparatively recent times.

Pitt And Burke

So I introduce William Pitt the Elder, Earl of Chatham (1708-'78), one of the greatest English orators and Statesmen of the 18th century. Educated at those well-known and fashionable seats of learning, Eton and Oxford, he travelled on the continent of Europe, did, in fact, "the grand tour," which was part of the cultural education of a young English gentleman in those days. Such was the groundwork, when he entered Parliament at the early age of 27, Uniquely fortunate in one respect: his powers of oratory brought him two fortunes from wealthy admirers.

Uniquely unfortunate in another respect: after a powerful address in the House of Lords, he fell back exhausted and was carried from the House to which he never returned. We learn that his personal appearance was dignified and imposing and added greatly to the attractions of his oratory, which was of the most powerful kind.

In England, the 18th century was prolific in producing speakers of the first quality and amongst many brilliant examples, none takes a higher place than Edmund Burke, a name familiar to all the English-speaking world. Burke was an Irishman, born in Dublin about the time that William Pitt entered the House of Commons, and he ranks as a philosopher and politician, distinguished over all the men of his time for political foresight and eloquence. Now what was his background? Educated at Dublin University, we are told that his favourite studies were poetry, oratory, and metaphysics. Intended for the Bar, he was sent to the Middle Temple, but never took kindly to legal studies and abandoned the idea of becoming a barrister. Preferring the society of literary men, he was one of the founders of the Literary Club.

When in his thirties he entered the House of Commons and his eloquence at once gave him the reputation of being known as "the first man in the Commons". To the advocacy of every cause which he espoused, he brought a capacity for patient research that was unlimited and eloquence that has rarely been transcended.

Gifted with rare powers of observation and Irish imagination, he fortified these with indefatigable industry, perhaps unusual in an Irishman, with the result that there was no subject which he could not master and which having mastered, he could not expound with unparalleled richness of language.

But his oratory astounded by its brilliance rather than persuaded by its tone and argument; and in the long run the eloquence, which failed to command the reason, also failed to captivate the ear. It is pathetic to record that this man who at first evoked the enthusiasm of the House by the polish and power of his eloquence did actually at last empty it by his persistence in the monotonous splendours of his speeches.

For instance, despite his foresight and his own strong convictions, he failed to convince the Commons that a policy of justice and conciliation to America was called for.

It is a matter of history now that had the policy advocated by him been adopted, it would have averted the American War of Independence and retained that then great colony in amity with the mother country. Edmund Burke's failure and England's blunder changed both the map and the history of the North American continent.

Victorian Orators

And now let us pass to the 19th century and to our own times and I suppose one must give the place of honour to William Ewart Gladstone, a Prime Minister of England, a classical scholar and political orator of pre-eminence in the Victorian period. His name is honoured by all those who sympathise with the traditions and tenets of the once great Liberal Party in England, of which he was the most distinguished leader it ever had.

(Continued on Page 51)

Is Britain Worth Fighting For?

IF it comes to war, Mr. Roosevelt would hardly get us into it without the assurance of considerable support in public opinion; so we had better make up our minds, in case anybody ever asks us, just what there is in the present distribution of power in Europe, or of European possessions overseas, that is worth our fighting for. Another war would probably cost us more than the last one—if not in blood at least in what is called money and in social and economic dislocations; yet it can be argued that if the thing happens it would cost us still more to stay out. We ought to try to calculate which would be the more expensive; to try to estimate—for this is what it comes to—what England is worth to us.

England and France—but France will not have much to say about it. Hitler says he will stand by Italy; and France could not resist both axis Powers, not even to defend Nice and Alsace, without the certainty of British support. The British had the deciding vote on the fate of Spain and of Czecho-Slovakia and will have it on the fate of France too. And since it is pretty clear that that vote will never be cast for resistance unless there is a direct and immediate threat to British interests, we ought to decide what

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NO—SAYS NOTED AMERICAN WRITER

IF BRITAIN FIGHTS SHE WILL DO SO OUT OF SELF-INTEREST ONLY NOT FOR IDEALS OF HUMANITY

The following are extracts from an article: "Is England Worth Fighting For?" by Mr. Elmer Davis, the American novelist, in the "New Republic" (New York):—

British interests, if any, are worth our fighting for.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S EXAMPLE

Of course, we have one interest in common—the much-advertised community of ideals-democracy, and civic and spiritual liberties, and so on; a faith that many people feel is worth fighting for. The Czechs shared that faith, too, and last September Mr. Neville Chamberlain decided it was not worth fighting for. If the English fight and if we fight for them, the war will be in defence of English interests and not of any common ideals; Mr. Chamberlain has ruled that argument out.

Yet people who think he was wrong in September may wonder what good it would do for us to repeat his blunder. Spiritually as well as politically the world is worse off for the surrender of Czecho-Slovakia to totalitarianism, it would be worse off still if England and France were surrendered to totalitarianism, whether after defeat or without a fight. England especially, for I believe that the English are the most civilised of all the larger nations; that is to say that England probably contains the highest proportion of individuals who have the goodwill and decency and disinterested intelligence which we consider the marks of civilized men. Those people that spirit, are worth saving at considerable cost; but unfortunately they have little influence on present British policy and the one thing that American aid to England would be most likely to save is the prestige of the Chamberlain Government. It makes me sick at the stomach to think of what my English friends may presently have to undergo; but it makes me sick at the stomach to think of what my Czech friends are undergoing now, thanks to a British Ministry that might be more firmly settled in control of England if we helped England win a war.

AMERICAN INTERESTS

But this emotional revulsion against what the British Government did last September (and earlier, with the Runciman Mission) has perhaps no trace in political calculation; nor has resentment of the blind faith of the average Conservative Englishman that America is only the largest of the Dominions, under a moral obligation to come to the help of the Mother Country in time of need. In a world of force we ought to look out for our own interests, even if it means doing for the British conservatives what they would not do for the Czechs. Even the dullest Englishman begins to realise that the selling-out of Czecho-Slovakia was a serious blow to British interests. In the next crisis England will stand in much the same relation to America as Czecho-Slovakia stood to England in the last crisis. To damage our own interests, as Mr. Chamberlain damaged his, just because we dislike to help him out would be sentimental folly.

Now it is clearly to our interest to have England and France between us and Hitler, occupying his attention; if they are no longer first-rate Powers their armaments give them a nuisance value like that of a "fleet in being." Generally speaking, it is also to our interest that the British and French Empires should remain in their present hands rather than pass to the control of more aggressive Powers. But some parts of those Empires are worth more to us than others.

Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda, the British and French West Indies we should of course have to defend for our own sake; but there is no serious danger of their being attacked.

Emotionally, no doubt most of us would like to defend Australia and New Zealand, though it would be quite a job; but no American wants to fight for Kenya and India, or for Algeria and Madagascar. However, a European war would not be decided in those suburbs of Empire, even if Germany and Italy had the means of attacking them; it will be decided on the home grounds, between the Rhine and the Irish Sea, and the fate of the colonies will depend on that decision. The whole thing is in one piece; if we decide that anything in England is worth fighting for we shall be fighting to save Ministry, Empire and all.

WILL BRITAIN FIGHT?

That prospect is not appetising; neither is the alternative. To be sure if we stayed out and England and France were beaten, they could probably do enough damge to Germany and Italy before they went under to leave those Powers too weak to trouble us for a long time. If this seems a callously selfish calcultion, it is a calculation borrowed from Mr. Chamberlain; his policy seems partly based on the hope that Germany and Russia may fight each other to a standstill, and we might as reasonably hope the same for Germany and England. But England and France are not likely to go down fighting in a hopeless cause just for the sake of their principles; they will not fight unless they think they can win. They did not think they could win in September, when their situation was far more favourable than it is now; they may not think they could win this time if we stayed out.

In that case resistance would be less inevitable; the next crisis, like the last one, might be decided by the threat of German bombers over London. Without assurance of help from overseas the British might conclude, as the Czechs concluded when their allies abandoned them, that surrender was a lesser evil than being blown off the map. That is the strongest argument for our helping England—the possibility that, if we do not, the British Navy will line up on the same side as Hitler—and the Japanese Navy.

BETWEEN SCYLLA AND.....

It has been argued that such a surrender would mean a greater sacrifice in property and in prestige, than English spirit could endure. Well, the material loss would probably be less costly than the destruction of London; Hitler could afford to let the British off lightly if he had their Navy at his disposal. As for prestige, this arrangement would be decently veiled, no doubt, in the form of an alliance that would save British sensibilities. . .

It might seem that if we must be either allies or enemies of the British Navy we had better be allies. Yet we know what war would cost; there seems to be a healthy reaction against the May bill and similar projects for a war-time dictatorship, but the cost would be heavy enough even if we managed to retain our liberties. And what would we get out of it? Only another Twenty Years' Truce? After our previous experience there seems no better prospect of getting a satisfactory pace—certainly not if the Chamberlain Government has anything to do with it—even if there were any man on earth intelligent enough to draw up a peace treaty that would be measurably satisfactory to the bickering nationalities of Europe.

If we save the decent, civilised England that many of us love (and don't forget there are still decent and civilized Germans too), we save and strengthen the ruling oligarchy, which would sell us out at the next peace conference, if it saw any advantage in doing so, as readily as it sold out the Czechs at the Peace-till-February Conference of Munich. Wilson lamenting the allies' demands in 1917, said to Colonel House: "When the war is over we can force them to our way of thinking, because by that time they will be financially in our hands." A president could be excused in that more legalistic day, for not foreseeing that they would simply borrow all the money they needed and then refuse to pay it back; in 1939 a President can be under no such illusion.

We lose either way, whether we support England or not; the only question is which we lose more heavily—and the ordinary citizen, the more he thinks about it, is apt to thank God that he does not have to decide. Before Munich I thought it would be less costly to stay out: but if the British buy themselves off by putting their fleet at Hitler's disposal, God only knows. It would be a different story, we might join in the resistance with some feeling that it would be worth its cost, if anybody but the Chamberlain-Hoare-Simon crowd were running England. But if anybody else had been running England in the past few years Japan would not be half-way across China, and fifteen million Czecho-Slovaks, twenty-odd million Spaniards could still be counted against the Fascist Powers instead of for them. Moreover Hitler has indicated his satisfaction with the present British Government.

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PILLARS In Indian Architecture :. Their Religious Significance

By K. S. KARANTH

THE Indian tradition has been such that from the days of the Aryan invasion onwards, everything—agriculture, trade, domestic science or art seems to have been considerably influenced by religion. Even in the smallest of utilitarian objects the student of anthropology can trace marked influence of ritualism or symbolism. And it is no wonder that home-building has not escaped it.

I want to devote this essay to the artistic as well as religious aspect of pillars as used by the "sthapathis" of ancient and mediaval India. Art in pillars, is easy to understand, but why religion or say symbolism should creep in one may wonder. But it has and its influence has been quite considerable.

Early Period

Strictly from the utilitarian point of view, a pillar is but a support to a superstructure in a building. An artistically minded mason or carpenter may design it in such a way as to make it decorative too. In architecture this decoration shall be such as to fit in with the main rhythm and design of the building. The Indian mason also has done it but he has often used particular symbols like the "amalaka", and lotus. We find the first traces of these motifs in the early cave pillars of Karla, and Ajanta.

The use of the pillars in early Hindu crafts was not confined to buildings alone. The Aryans in the early days gave a religious importance to it, for to a wooden pillar (the "yupa sthambha") the sacrificial cow or goat was tied up. In some of their earlier cave dwellings like the one at Menapuram, near Tellicherry, we find, that the pillar occupies the central place within the hollow "stupa". During Ashoka's period we see elaborately carved pillars used for the "thoranas" in Sanchi. Two stone pillars with three cross slabs, form these lovely gateways. In Sanchi we find these gateways at four corners of the 'prakaras" of the stupas.

The over-elaborately designed pillars of Mt. Abu.

An Elephanta pillar.

In the same place there is the Government museum. wherein we can see relics of a capitol. This is also attributed to Ashoka and one such column is in Allahabad. Here we see the use of the pillar as an emblem of royalty. To a later period belong the numerous designs of pillars carved out of solid stone in Karli, Ajanta and various other places. Since Ashokan pillars were used to proclaim Buddha's Dharma and the caves mentioned above, were used as "chaityas" or "viharas" for the Buddhist monks and devotees. We can see that the use of the pillar is of religious significance. It is their influence that is being felt even to the present day, in the matter of motifs.

Symbols Of Purity

The pillar will usually consist of a rectangular or round base. On it stands the column or "shalaka". This may be round in cross section or like the Ashokan pillar or of octagonal section like pillars of the Karli "chaitya" hall. The "shalaka" or "danda" (signifying Rajadanda) is crowned with down-turned lotus, a lotus capsule or a lotus torus—all symbols of purity—and many a time with an "amalaka" fruit—also a symbol of knowledge. These may come singly or in combinations.

Then over these brackets to support the roof are placed. In the Ajantine pillars the "shalaka" assumes a round or multi-faced shape slowly assuming a bottle neck. It is crowned with a huge "amalaka"; in "vitharas" one will find simple matter-of-fact square sectioned pillars. The clever craftsmen, who designed the pillars of Elephanta or Ajanta, made numerous improvements in decorating these pillars. One cannot but be struck by the sublime majesty of those stately pillars

Exquisite Bas-Reliefs

The pillars supporting the "thoranas" of Sanchi (an earlier period) are a novel departure from this style. Here you will see the sides of the pillar so full of exquisite bas-reliefs. The brackets assume the role almost of sculpture. Gaily decorated elephants are carved. The elephant for the brackets forms one of the early Buddhistic motifs. They are found in the capitols of Karli also. Here it may be worth-mentioning that the elaborate details of Sanchian pillars seem to have caught the imagination of the later masons very much. We see the superabundance to that art in the Dilavar temples of Mount Abu and the Hathi Sing temple of Ahmedabad. No doubt they are by themselves exquisite, but such elaborateness in architecture tends to take away ones eye from the main effects of architecture. The grace and majesty of an Ajantine pillar, you cannot find in Abu, or in the Hoysala temple of Belur in S. India

The early Chalukyan pillar is really worthy of mention. You will find there the "shalaka", "amalaka", and the lotus in one lovely blend. The "shalaka" is of circular section, some times lathe-turned as in the Arsikere temple. Some times it puts on a star-shaped section in which case, the groves of the "shalaka" itself come out as an "amalaka" and the lotus. Multiple groves lead to multiple petals in the lotus. They look lovely geometrical designs. In later copies you will find improvements (?) in the shape of unnecessary details.

In South India

In South Indian temples there are again departures. Though the early Pallava pillars are simple, later temple pillars are over-elaborate. You will notice in the Vijaya Vittal temple of Vijaynagar, the main "shalaka" as it proceeds up, is split into eight or more sub-pillars which again unite as one. The pillar becomes a support for icons. The brackets begin to carry the "amalaka" and the lotus motifs instead of the "shalaka".

In Srirangan, Tirukalikundram, and many other temples of South India, the pillar combines the feature of a pillar and bracket in the shape of a horse "shardula". In the Meenakshi temple at Madura you see still another departure. They are simple square sectioned "shalakas" but bear on one side a statue of some devotee. Amongst the pure native styles of pillars alone, one will find such vast range of patterns. This, one misses in the Indo-

(Continued on Page 49)

An Ajanta pillar.

THE ROMANCE OF CHESS

Origin And Evolution Of The Game

By GOPAL DAS

A STUDY of the origin and development of the game of Chess is as interesting and absorbing as the game itself. Invented in the East, and introduced centuries later into the West, chess is now domiciled 'from China to Peru' and is, beyond doubt, the most cosmopolitan of all games.

Origin

Though the distinction of inventing the game has been ascribed to various nations and individuals, it is now generally agreed that its cradle was Hindustan, and that it was invented by, as an English writer puts it, "a people whose language was Sanskrit," that is, the Hindus. The game has been played in this country from a time lost in the depths of a remote antiquity, and has been mentioned in such ancient Sanskrit works as the "Mahabharat" and the "Bhavishya Puran," Vyas, the well-known chronicler of the "Mahabharat," is said to have taught Chess to Prince Yudhister, the eldest of the five Pandavas who were the heroes of the great battle of antiquity; and the enunciation of some very clever and original principles of the game has been attributed to Gautama, the Hindu sage of Vedic era

That was centuries before the birth of Christ. With the spread of Buddhism the game found its way into China. It was introduced into Persia in the 6th century A. D. when, as Firdausi, the Persian poet, mentions it in his great historical epic, the 'Shah-Nama,' during the reign of Nowsherwan, ambassadors from the sovereign of India, arrived in Persia with a chess-board and men, and asked Nowsherwan either to solve the secrets of the game or pay tribute.

With the capture of Persia in the 7th century by the Islamic Caliphs, the game passed on to the Arabs, and, from them, with the conquest of Spain by the Moors, it made its way into Europe in or about the 11th century.

Individual Claims

It is very difficult to fix upon any particular individual as the originator of the game, but the theory that has found most credence, especially among the Hindus, is that it was invented by Mandodari, wife of Ravan, the demon King of Lanka (Ceylon), with the help of the wise men of the royal court, in order to amuse her lord while Rama, the hero of the great Sanskrit epic, 'Ramayan,' was besieging his capital.

Some very old Persian books, however, claim the honour for the Brahmin Seshnath bin (son of) Dhairyanath. In olden times, say the books, there lived a Hindu prince who loved warfare immensely. Once he fell seriously ill and began to pine away as he could not go and fight his enemies. So, to divert his mind, a Brahmin of the court, named Seshnath, invented this game.

Another theory has been advanced by the European writer, Van Der Linde, that the game originated among the Buddhists. According to their ideas, argues Van Der Linde, war and slaying of fellow-men is criminal and the punishment for these crimes in the next world is very severe; hence Chess was introduced as a substitute for war. This theory, however does not sound very plausible as the 'Mahabharat' which was written centuries before Buddha was born, definitely mentions the game being played in the olden days.

Evolution Of Name

The ancient Hindus called the game 'chatur-anga' after the 'chatur' (four) 'angas' (members) of their army, which, as mentioned in the 'Amarkosh,' were elephants, horses, chariots and foot-soldiers. Some writers have substituted ships for chariots, but, as the Hindus were never a maritime power, the substitution does not seem very sound.

When the game was exported from India to Persia in the 6th century A. D., by natural corruption, the Persians changed the name to 'chat-rang,' and when, about a century later, the Arabs conquered Persia, the name was changed to its present form, 'Shatranj', for the Arabs had neither the initial nor the final letter of the original word in their script. 'Shatranj' found its way later into Persian and ultimately into the dialects of India where four centuries later, the Moslems came and conquered this country and settled down here.

Ancient And Modern

The game as played by the ancient Hindus was very different from that played by us to-day. By them it was played as a foursome, each player having command of eight pieces, consisting of a King, a horse (knight), an elephant (rook), a chariot and four pawns. The four players formed two parties, each party having two players. The pieces were set on the board as is shown in the diagram.

C	P			K	A	H	C
H	F			P	P	P	P
E	P						
K	P						
						P	K
						P	E
P	P	P	P			P	H
C	H	E	K			P	C

C—Chariot
H—Horse (Knight)
E—Elephant (Rook)
K—King
P—Pawn

The movements of the pieces were the same as they are to-day, but they depended not on the player's skill at the game, but on the throw of dice; each piece having its own number, the player had only the option of moving to a few squares a piece whose movement was dictated to him by pure chance.

This gambling habit, however, did not appeal to the later Brahmins who banned the throw of dice and made Chess a game of sheer skill.

It is difficult to say when from being a four-handed one Chess became a two-handed game with either player having sixteen instead of eight pieces, but it was perhaps after its introduction in Persia that the change was effected. The Persians were also responsible for altering the setting of the pieces to their modern disposition, and for the introduction of the Queen, or the 'Farzin' (premier or counsellor) as they called the piece. The 'Farzin' formerly moved only one square diagonally and was consequently the weakest piece on the board. The immense power it wields now does not seem to have been conferred on it until as late as the middle of the 15th century.

The pawn, according to the Indian rules of the game, still moves only one square just as it did when the game was first invented and played, but in Europe, since the 16th century, it has been allowed to move two square at starting.

As to the chess-boards, they were originally uncoloured, and it is not known when checkered boards were first introduced in this country, but, at any rate, it was before the time of Nowsherwan in the 6th century A. D., for in his account of the Indian ambassadors' visit to the Court of that Persian monarch, Firdausi mentions in the 'Shahnama' —"an Ambassador of the Sovereign of Hind bearing costly presents and a magnificent chequer board."

In Europe, we do not hear of coloured boards being used until the 13th century.

Chess-boards have always contained sixty-four squares and the Mongol monarch, Taimur's experiments to double the squares did not meet with any success.

Romance Of Chess

Ever since its origin Chess has exercised a strange fascination over its votaries, high or low alike, and there have been instances in the history of the world, where they have staked their everything, their riches, their thrones, their lives, and even their wives over a game.

There is a story told of an Oriental prince whose forces lost the day because he could not find time to lead them, being too busy in a game of Chess with a friend. When the enemy arrived where he was playing to arrest him, quite unruffled by their presence or his impending doom, he requested them to wait until he had finished his game.

In Europe, we are told that a son of Prince Otkar of Bavaria was killed by a blow on the temple, struck by a son of Pippin, after a game of Chess. In the Middle Ages, ecclesiasts were forbidden to play Chess and severe penances were imposed on erring prelates. Once writing to the Pope, a Cardinal repeated the language he had held out to an offender:

"Was it right, I say, and consistent with thy duty, to sport away thy evening amidst the vanity of Chess, and defile the hand which offers up the body of the Lord, and the tongue that

(Continued On Page 48)

Uganda: Indians Preceded Europeans In This African Country

By MAHMUD

UGANDA is the westernmost of the five countries—Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Tanganyika and Nyasaland—forming the British East Africa. The seat of its Government is at Entebbe, a small town, which boasts of beautiful Botanical Gardens. The chief commercial centre is Kampala, a flourishing city. Both are situated on the shores of the Victoria Lake. As an administrative unit, Uganda is under the Colonial Office, and is politically termed a "Protectorate." It is bounded on the South-West by the frontier of Belgian Congo and the Victoria Lake, and on the North-West by the Southern Sudan, where abound the much dreaded cannibal tribes. The average height of the Protectorate, above sea level, is 4,000 feet. Its total area is 94,204 sq. miles, of which 13,616 sq. miles are under water. 6,394,141 acres have been alienated; of which non-natives hold 161,821 acres. 2,781,440 acres are forests, several parts of which are infested with the deadly Tse-tse fly, which cause the fatal malady, called the "Sleeping Sickness." At the capital, Entebbe, Laboratory and experimental fields (Monkey yards) for its cure are erected. The total area cultivated by Africans is about 4,540,928 acres.

The pagoda-like tomb of the "Kabaka" Mutesa, of Uaganda. It has thatched roof, and contains, inside, innumerable bamboo pillars to support the ceiling. It is prohibited to photograph its interior. A number of wives of the deceased "Kabaka" reside in the huts inside the closely guarded compound of the tomb.

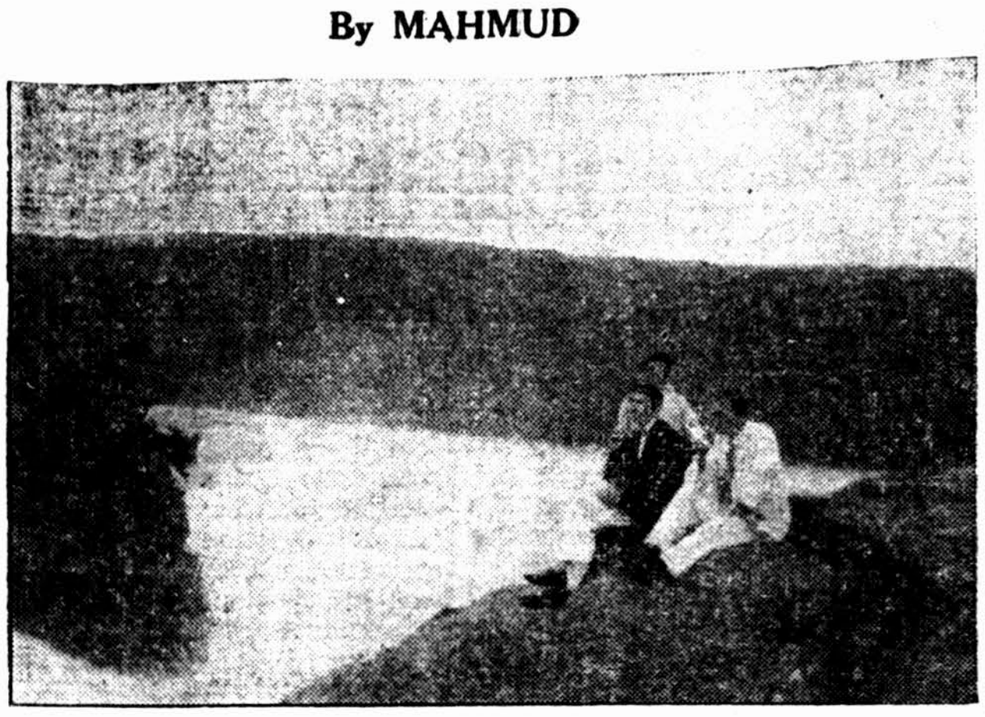
There are about 3,600,000 natives, 2,000 Europeans, 14,000 Indians, and 2,000 others, in Uganda.

"Hot, Hotter, Hottest"

Its climate may be best summed up in these words: "Hot, hotter and hottest." But, in certain parts, notably along towards Elgon Mountain, on the Kenya border, Uganda boasts a climate second to none in the world.

Little is known about this beautiful evergreen hilly country prior to the advent of the Arabs, Indians and Europeans, though tradition says that, the present titular king of Uganda, His Highness the "Kabaka", is the 32nd member of the ruling dynasty. The natives of Uganda belong to the race, called the "Bantu," and they seem to have come from Egypt and mixed with the negroes.

The Arabs penetrated into Uganda in the time of King Suna, both as merchants and preachers of Islam. Indians followed them. Long before the advent of Europeans in East Africa, Islam had spread in Uganda and held influence over the "Kabaka."



"Ripon Falls," the Source of the Nile in the Victoria Lake, near Jinja town, Uganda.

Arabs, trading in slaves and ivory, carried information of the Great Lakes and a settled kingdom in Uganda to Zanzibar. It was from Arabs and Indians that, the German missionary, Krapf, and his colleague, Rebmann, learnt about the kingdom of Uganda. Speke and Burton also heard about the existence of the great Victoria Lake, the biggest sweet-water lake in the world, and Uganda, from the same sources.

Mountain Of The Moon

Speke, accompanied by a few Arabs, travelled with a poorly equipped expedition, in the direction of Victoria Lake and discovered it. Then he returned to Zanzibar, with his associate, Grant. The famous Indian Customs Master at Zanzibar—"Khoja Damji"—equipped him (Speke) again with men and material necessary for the expedition. Two Indian companions, named Juma and Jafu, led Speke and Grant to "Unyamwezi", or the "Mountain of the Moon", in the westernmost extremity of Uganda. Then these Arabs and Indian merchants led them to the Court of King Mutesa of Uganda in 1862, where they stayed for about six months. King Mutesa, "the Kabaka" gave them guides to show the source of the Nile (in Victoria Lake), which was called the "Rippon Falls" (it is 50 miles from Kampala city, near the town of Jinja and is a very picturesque sight). The famous lake was named the "Voctoria Nyanza."

Speke and Grant, then, went down the Nile to Egypt, and on their way, met Sir Samuel Baker, who was coming up from the Sudan.

Stanley came to Uganda, in 1875, to verify the information that, the Source of the Nile was discovered, and found out the "Saziwa Falls," a subsidiary to the "Ripon Falls," 28 miles off Kampala city. He wrote from Uganda his historical letter to the "Daily Telegraph," London, in which he invited the white races and the Christian missions to the country. The Protestant missionaries, therefore, arrived in Uganda in 1877 and in 1879 the Catholic missionaries followed them, who now possess the stately and magnificent "Namirembe Church" on one of the seven hills of Kampala. Incidentally, Kampala is also called the "City of seven hills."

Scramble For Land

On Mutesa's death, his son, Mwanga, came to the throne. He was afraid that the Christian (European) Powers would snatch his kingdom (as they subsequently did), so he sided with the Arabs and sought to drive away the Europeans.

Meanwhile, the scramble for land in Africa had already begun amongst European Powers, which was ultimately settled by the Brussels Convention of 1890. It assigned Uganda and Kenya to the British, and the present Tanganyika to the Germans. Thereupon, the Imperial British East Africa Company received their Charter, and sent out their men to take possession of Uganda. Bishop Harrington, who, in spite of the warning of the "Kabaka" Mwanga strove to enter his territory by the route of Busogaland, was murdered along the way.

In 1891, the British Parliament sanctioned money for the survey of a Railway line from the coast to the Great Lake. Uganda Railway was commenced in 1896, and was opened to Lake Victoria in 1902. It was built mainly by Indian labour, at a cost of five and a half million pounds, provided by the British Exchequer. On this railway is the highest elevation point of all the railway lines in the world.

In 1892, the rival factions of Roman Catholics and Protestants fought each other, and there was anarchy everywhere. Through the efforts of Lord Lugard, Uganda passed from the Company to the Crown on 1st April 1893. This was followed by a serious mutiny of the Sudanese in Uganda, which was suppressed by the help of Indian soldiers.

"Kabaka" Mwanga was captured and deported in 1899, and his son, Daudi Chwa, the present "Kabaka", was put on the throne, with the title of His Highness.

In 1905, the administration of the Protectorate passed from the Foreign to the Colonial Office. The lands comprised within the Uganda Protectorate contain the head waters of the river Nile. The Power which holds Uganda might, by means of relatively simple engineering works, withhold the Sources of the Nile supply from the irrigation of Egypt. And the British Government takes a peculiar interest in the welfare of Egypt, because that country is, at present, such an important stage on the way to India. The maintenance of England's control, therefore, over the East African and Uganda Protectorate is necessitated by their regard for the political future of India.

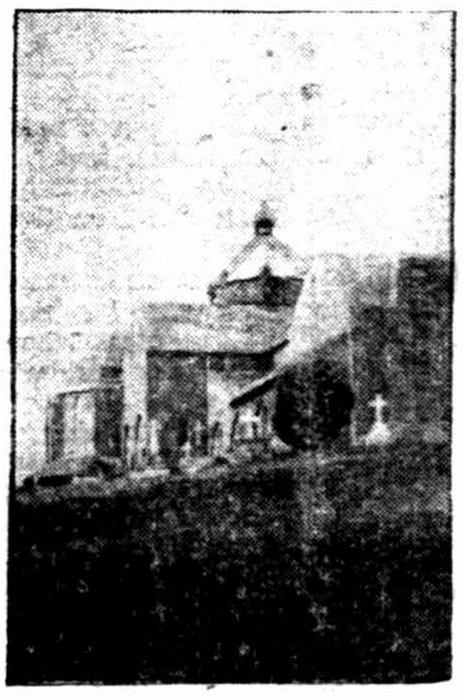
"Lukiko"

Uganda is unique in that, although it is a British Protectorate under a British Constitution and administered by a Legislative Council with an official majority, over all being a Governor, she possesses her own native Parliament or "Lukiko." This native parliamentary system was in being long before the White man set foot on the African soil. Presided over by the "Kabaka", the "Lukiko" now has been shorn of practically all its executive power, and is responsible to the Governor. Nonetheless, it performs an important function in dealing with purely native affairs, acting as an intermediary between the British authorities and native masses.

Europeans, in Uganda, are allowed trial by jury, but Indians are given assessors. The Legislative Council of Uganda was established in 1921. There is, at present, no political franchise. The High Court of Uganda, at Kampala, is one of the best buildings in the whole of East Africa.

In Uganda, there are no reservations of highlands or township areas, exclusively for Europeans, as is the case in Kenya. There is no question of segregation in township areas, since the White Paper of 1923.

Most of the trade of the Protectorate — Cotton, Sugar and Coffee—has been mainly in the hands of Indians, who are pioneers in this respect and in the development of the country. The currency of the Protectorate is the same as that of the other British East African territories,



"Mamirembe Church" on top of a hill in Kampala city, Uganda.

and consists of shillings and cents, both of which are token coins.

Entebbe, the capital, has got a splendid Secretariat, Aerodrome, a Pier in the Victoria Lake for inland navigation, and quite a nice building of the Government House.

The mentally sketchy girl-friend thought her beau meant to go skiing when he said, "Let's slip away together."

Inside Hyderabad

The Nizam And His Family

By M. FATHULLA KHAN

FRAGILE in person but strong in mind, with the flashing eye to command and to love, austere in his simplicity and yet retaining the dignity of a monarch, is the present Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, His Exalted Highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan.

He was born in 1886, and was brought up under strict control. He accompanied his father, the late Nizam Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, when he visited Calcutta in 1899. In 1900 he took up his residence in the King Koti for training in statecraft, and even at this early stage he proved himself intellectually keen and capable of grasping the intricacies of administration. By order of his august father, State papers used to be placed before him every morning for his opinion. His tutors were Nawab Imadul Mulk, Aqa Syed Ali Shustri and Mr. Egerton.

In his young age he took keen interest in riding and shooting, and received military training at the hands of late Sir Afsarul Mulk. In the year 1902 he attended with the late Nizam the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. He was married in 1906 in Eden Gardens to the daughter of Nawab Jehangir Yar Jung. He succeeded his father in 1911 when he was 27 years old.

The very first act of the new Nizam on his accession to the throne is very significant in that it makes plainly evident his catholicity of mind and his sense of tolerance and respect for all religions. A tradition with the Asaf Jahis has been that the first act of a Nizam on assumption of ruling powers should be to pass orders granting charities for religious purposes. When the present Nizam had similarly to perform his first act as Sovereign of the State, he equitably granted charities to the Hindu, Christian, Zoroastrian and Muslim places of worship and personal allowances to Pandits, Missionaries, Parsi priests, and to Ulema.

Anti-Imperialist?

Ruler of the great province of the Mughals and heir to their glory, Mir Osman Ali Khan "shows in his temperament traces of the imperiousness inspired by the once unchallenged supremacy of the old Delhi emperors", in the words of a former Resident at Hyderabad. The common belief in Hyderabad is that this "imperiousness" on the part of the Nizam brought upon himself the wrath of the Political Department of the Government of India. Those who know the Nizam intimately also hold that he is no admirer of imperialism and that he is averse to imperialistic tactics. The gross injustice done to him and to his House in respect of the Berar question has naturally made him dissatisfied with the British Government, notwithstanding his public utterances to the contrary. Ruler of an Indian State he is, and as such he is obliged to respect whether he likes it or not, the "Paramount Power." On the other hand, he has doubtless the inherent characteristic of identifying himself thoroughly with his subjects, for did not the late Nizam express this noble tradition in an eloquent couplet, of which the following is a translation:—

"The close tie that binds the ruler and the ruled,
Is a fact well-known and acknowledged by all."

"One important condition of success in the prosecution of any large scheme of public good is the adoption of administrative methods to the requirements of the objects intended as the principle of continuity in good government is more a matter of political system than of the personal attributes of Rulers." With this high conception of polity, His Exalted Highness had decided upon a large measure of devolution of power, and to employ on a large scale institutional rather than personal agencies in the administration of the State.

Again, on another occasion, he said: "All I need say is that the prosperity and well-being of my people have always been and shall always be the goal I keep in view. For, the bond that unites the ruler and the ruled can never be severed; it is a natural bond —the very foundation of culture and progress upon which rests the entire social fabric of the State."

On his accession to the throne the Nizam found that the whole administrative machinery was in need of a thorough overhaul, and convinced that the only redemption for Hyderabad lay in hard indefatigable toil combined with the rooting out of corruption and lavish luxury among the servants of the Government, he at once set to serious work. His habits, formed early in life, to look into things himself enabled him personally to supervise every operation and analyse the results. Within the first years of his laborious work a new era of progress and prosperity for the State was ushered in.

In the disposal of official papers, the Nizam always shows himself judicious and reasonable and his devotion to work, which occupies the best part of his day and his keenness on going into the minutest details of affairs are matters of common knowledge. Referring to this aspect of the Nizam's life, Sir Stuart Fraser once said: "I am only stating what is well-known to every one in Hyderabad when I say that he has established a reputation among those who work with him for the keen interest he displays his official openness of mind and breadth of judgment which result in every scheme of importance for the welfare of his subjects receiving prompt attention at the hands of his Government."

The Nizam is accessible to one and all, without distinction of position or rank, caste or creed; and every memorial received personally by him is forwarded to the Government for report.

He is a regular reader of newspapers, and whenever he comes across anything of importance concerning his State, he either forwards it to the Government or calls for personal report by the Kotwal (Commissioner of City Police), according to the nature of the matter.

Friend Of The Poor

The Nizam is, indeed, a real friend of the poor. During his visits to institutions meant for the poor and the orphans his natural feelings of sympathy and love for them unfold themselves in full. He freely moves among them and talks to and amuses them as if they are members of his own family. He is, indeed, charitable, but he is liberal when he is convinced that the cause is deserving.

The Nizam's solicitude for the welfare of the masses can be seen from his strong advocacy of the cause of Cottage Industries. In opening the Cottage Industries Institute in Hyderabad, he made the following appeal, ringing with feelings of true patroitism:—

"I have noticed that there is a tendency in all countries of the world to purchase home-products, even though they be not so good as imported articles. I do not see any reason why my State should not adopt that natural and world-wide tendency, as far as it is reasonable. draw the attention of my beloved subjects to it. When I myself do all I can to purchase and use goods made in my own State, I think my action itself will appeal to my subjects to do likewise. They love me and their country too well to require further inducement to follow my example in this respect."

In a prosaic famine report, the late Nizam Mahboob Ali Badshah, while reviewing the work of the Government, put in the following verse of his own:—

"As if ko jan o mal se upne nahi daregh
"Gar kam aye nafa khalaqke vaste."

(Asif will not spare his life and all he possesses. If these could benefit mankind.")

And this tradition of the Ruling House of Hyderabad is not only kept but greatly enhanced by the present Nizam who is ever ready to support and further any noble and humanitarian cause.

His Simplicity Misunderstood

The possessor of an enormous private fortune, the Nizam, like all great men, is subjected to gross misrepresentation. With a Civil List of fifty lakhs of rupees per annum and vast areas of

(Continued On Page 44)

THE NIZAM AND HIS FAMILY
From left to right: The Nizam, Prince of Berar, the Princess of Berar, the Nizam's daughter, Princess Nilofar, Prince Moazzam Jah, Nawab Basalat Jah.

The "Muhajir" Returns Home

Across Iran

By SHAUKAT USMANI

IV

It was on such a van that I bade goodbye to Teheran. Our journey began in the night and shivering all through in vain I waited for the rising sun. The sun in winter in Persia, Caucasus, Russia and Turkestan is a luxury and rarity. It is raining days and nights and still the Qafla is plying its doleful course interrupted here and there by the numerous Carvanserains. This doleful journey of 18 days was a much worse trial for me than a doleful journey over the Hindu Kush referred to in Rus Yatra.

This journey of 18 days, which made everybody, stiff ended at Isnahan the old capital of Persia on the model of which every town was built in those days.

Isfahan And Zulfa

Isfahan is one of the few towns in Persia situated near a river. This river is River Zinda.

With vaulted Bazars geometrically planned, in the middle of which is the open Maidan and the big Mosque of Musjid-i-Shah, Ispahan, with the exception of the capital, has no parallel in Persia. This Maidan in the middle or rather surrounded on four sides by the Bazars is the abode of shop-keepers in the day, when it is not raining, and is a place of fair in the evenings, with sorcerers, jugglers and football players. This is the only open place of entertainment in Isfahan. Besides the parks there is a bridge over the river which again is a busy place towards the evening, when hawkers abound in plenty and people enjoy the river murmurs sitting on the parapets of this bridge. Iranians are very fond of walking in the evenings and whole families are found walking about either in the parks, river side or the bridge. On the other side of the bridge is the Armenian colony of Zulfa where the Armenians were settled by one of the Shahs of Persia. The Persian Armenian maidens dressing in Parisian clothes present an island in the Persian fashions. They were an island as nowhere in Persia any girl was seen moving about in fashionable European dress unless she belonged to a foreign consulate or Embassy. There is not much to note about these Armenians except that they have made themselves quite at home after the deprivation of their homes in Armenistan or Gurjistan.

Isfahan is all gay. Fruits are abundant here. The characteristic of the country beyond and beginning from Caucasus is that apples are very small and sour. But here in Isfahan apples were as sweet and large as any found in Asiatic bazars. Persia is the home of sour red pomegranates. but Afghanistan is blessed with the sweet ones unparalleled in the known world.

Professor's Wife: "You get more absent-minded every day. Now you have cut your nails without taking off your gloves."

A Perilous Journey

With not much to do in Isfahan I thought of leaving on my journey further. To my utter disappointment and dismay the winter was not the proper time for journeys in those parts of this country. No Galiskas (Victoria hackneys), no post vans, nothing was available. My enquiries at the Customs led to the information that communication were broken owing to the ravages of Cossacks and bandits None but who dared risk life could travel on their private or hired conveyance. My lot was miserable. I would have run short of money and the journey would have been the same for me as it was then. I refused to be terrified by the Cossacks and entertained the feeling of leaving for Shiraz, my next destination. But it was in vain to persuade any Victoria dirver to undertake a journey in that cold and bandit-ridden period. I succeeded, however, in hiring a Galiska at the enormous sum of 20 tomans (equivalent to Rs. 54). The Victoria hackney was a four seater but there was not a single traveller available even for a paltry amount.

The journey again began in the night, a permanent feature of Iran. I settled down peacefully in the hackney and all the way kept calm as advised by my driver. Not even smoking was safe. Although I did not smoke at all, yet he cautioned me, against this danger. Here I must note that I had a yellow overcoat which became a source of trouble for me at one of the small Chowkies. This happened some days after at "Burj Allaodoulah." It so happened that towards one evening my Galiska reached this particular place. It was a small place four miles from the town where we were bound for, that night. One of the guards from this Buj, (a tower chowki) which contained and could only contain some ten men in it came out and haulted us. He detained us on the pretext that there were some bandits on the road and it was not safe to travel at this hour of night. There was nothing to do but to assent; because my driver told me that even if I wanted he was unwilling to take any risks. That was the night which I will never forget while writing about Persia.

There followed a recital of verses of Qoran, Namaz and prayers I did the same thing and prayed or said my prayers in their fashion. I was not so fanatic a communist as not do that to evade danger. My Communism had not made me so fanatic as not to abide by the code of a secret worker who leads the life of a Sadhu, a Mullah and a Fakir only to hide his real intentions. I guessed the meaning of all this quiet attention on their part to my recital of verses. For a long time they questioned me about my identity and relentlessly asked questions about the un-Persian like manners which I had developed and on the top of it the yellow overcoat which none other than a Zoroastrian or a non-Persian could use.

Either I was an Armenian, a Jew or a Zoroastrian. Here I concocted a story about my being the youngest nephew of the War Minister who had gone away to study in other countries of the world like America, Japan and the European countries in childhood and had only returned recently and this accounted for my ignorance of most of the customs of Persia. To convince them of my identity there was the further proof of travelling alone in the Galiska, which risk no single traveller could afford to take unless he was well placed, and highly connected. The concoction worked and in the morning the guards apologised for their lack of respect to me. They told me plainly that their intention was to do away with me and that was why they had detained me. This done I had no more cause to stay there and arrived within an hour or so at the small town of Abadah (not Abadan). Another adventure awaited me here.

No Hindustani, Please!

An Indian motor driver who had been informed by another Indian despatched from Moscow, about my coming, had no difficulty in penetrating through my disguise, more specially because of this very overcoat. He tried hard to draw me into some conversation with him in Hindustani However, great the temptation of talking in Hindustani after so long a period of absence from India yet, I refused to budge an inch and told him in plain Persian that he was perhaps wrong about myself. This attempt on the part of this Indian led my driver to believe that I, most probably, belonged to the British Embassy in Teheran. My protestations failed as every one in Abadah greeted me as an Indian.

A feudal lord of Abadan approached me and invited me to dine with him under the same notion as narrated above. He was an anti-German and used to look after the comforts of all the British people arriving there. Now to tell the truth Persia in those days was honeycombed with pro-British, pro-Russian, or pro-French people. The war which raged in Europe divided the people of Persia into anti-British and pro-British, pro-German and anti-German, pro-some nation and anti-some nation; that was a Persia of those times.

However hard I tried to convince this feudal lord about my identity, the more persistent he became and invited me to dinner. He got the shock of his life when I told him about my attitude towards British Imperialism including what I thought of even British communists I had never any higher opinion about the British revolutionaries and my fresh contact with them (in 1928) convinced me of the uselessness of these people.

Any way I dined with him, and this conversation took place at his residence. With a sour face he bade me farewell, and taking my Galiska I travelled farther and farther till I reached Shiraz. Here I thought it better to dispense with this Galiska as the journey hereafter lay on the mountains, the most difficult ones in the whole of South Iran.

Shiraz

Shiraz, the city of poets, the home of Saadi and Hafiz, the reservoir of best Persian literaturs, the capital of Fars Province is a picturesque town, surrounded by steep hills on all the four sides. If Persia is beautiful, Shiraz is doubly so. All along the steep hills are the vine growing districts of Shiraz. The best grapes of Persia are grown on these hill sides. Reesh-i-Baba (Daddy's Beard), a long grape resembling a delicate finger of a maiden is the finest grape to be found any where in that country.

The life in Shiraz is all gay. It is the summer resort of the Persian bourgeoisie, it is the Mussourie, the Nainital the Simla of Persia in summer. This does not mean the official capital is transferred here. but that the people from far off north come here to spend the better part of summer season. I have praised somewhere in my former journey the climate and picturesqueness of Jabal-us-Siraj in Afghanistan. Shiraz can veritably be compared to that, with the difference that the former is perched on the mountain beds while the latter is perched underneath. There is one more difference between Jabal-us-Siraj and Shiraz and that is Jabal-us-Siraj is full of reptiles while they are scarce in Shiraz.

I do not know why, but I got a feeling of relief as soon as I entered this city. This feeling was absent in Teheran and other towns. May be it was due to the approaching end of the journey or it was a mere change from a dangerous and lonely journey. However, here in Shiraz, I came across people who could help me sufficiently to pass unnoticed up to the Indian border or port.

Before proceeding any further I should give some impression about that city of wine and luxury, culture and hospitality. Shiraz is Shiraz and has no parallel any where in middle Asia. Bazars are tiny but vaulted. The same system of four sidedness, not square like Isfahan but across like Choparr cross; two straight lines cutting at a well, the water of which is fabulously marvellous. It is healing. Beyond the city, half a mile from the nearest gate is situated the tomb of Poet Hafiz, whose book of verses is sacred to a Persian. It is not only sacred as a piece of literature but it is above all a fortune-teller for a Persian. I have seen many people consulting it and the system has penetrated even to some parts of India. How much credit to give to the fortune-telling propensities of Diwan-i-Hafiz I cannot say but it is really a marvellous book. It was composed some centuries ago; it is as fresh to-day as it was in those days. Every week a large

(Continued On Page 50)

A GUIDE TO SUFFERERS

Deals With The Following:

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Physiology of disease, means of avoiding evil influences of nine planets, methods of gaining sex-energy and retentive power, way to get rid of Leprosy, Leucoderma, all sorts of skin-diseases, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, etc Sent absolutely free Address:—

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HOWRAH KUSHTA KUTIR,
Post Box No. 7, Howrah.

'MORE PEOPLE I MEET'

A COURTEOUS CART-DRIVER AND THE SMILING HILL WOMAN

(By MARILU)

LAST week I talked about the people I encountered sitting by the fire-side in the lounge of a large hotel. It was fascinating to watch them come and go, and when you got talking, it was even more fascinating. I felt I was seeing life in its various phases. Sometimes, a flitting smile, or a timbre in the voice of a stranger, seemed to strike a chord of recognition within me. Perhaps it bore resemblance to a character from a book, or the screen, or even someone I already knew. It intrigued me, and I became alert and on the look-out for the shadow of a similarity, which was almost an absession. And when the time came for me to leave, I hated the thought of going back to what seemed a faded and colourless canvas, after such a rich and glowing picture. I felt I would never see and feel the same things again, and I watched even the casual boarders go with regret. Their faces had become familiar even though we had never spoken, and when they left, the picture lost a little of its colour too.

Exciting, glamourous things happened to these people, I felt. the way they looked and spoke and moved; it all seemed to tell me that they were living, not just existing, even if it was for a brief holiday. They seemed to impart some of that feeling to me, for never elsewhere have I lived in a sort of an excited expectancy that something different would happen on the morrow. I knew each day would bring in new faces, and fresh interests. It gave me a kind of satisfaction to feel that these people knew nothing about me. That I could talk as I wanted to, without provoking inquisitive questions and malicious remarks. I could do what I liked without censure, and choose my momentary companions without fear of a narrow circle which knew me, and thought it its sacred duty to inform my elders about me, as is always the case in our home towns. There is a freedom of moving amongst strangers in a strange place which can never be ours once we step into Bombay or wherever one may belong. And I hated the idea, not only of giving up this care-free sense of freedom, but also my fire-side corner, from where I had seen so much of humanity and the pageantry of life pass by.

Back Again

Back again amongst old familiar surroundings and people I had known all my life, I wondered how I could even accustom myself to those dull ways again The passion for new faces burned still within me. but what hope of appeasing it where one met and saw stereotyped clods of the same pattern, day in and day out? But were they all the same? I soon discovered that for myself, and it took a simple farm labourer with a brown wrinkled face and merry eyes to awaken me to the fact, that a large hotel is not the only place to see life. That amongst the simple folk of the soil, whose lives. I had hitherto thought of as a kind of animal existence, were as interesting to study as the picture by the fire-side, though the one breathed of luxury and glamour, and the other of poverty and simplicity. I am wondering now which of the two is more real.

In A Bullock-Cart

I had risen early and awakened my old school friend who was staying with me at the time. We dressed stealthily, taking great care not to awaken the rest of the house-hold, and let ourselves out by the back-door. We were to walk to a lake eight miles away where we had decided to picnic, and the rest of the party were to follow later on in the car. The air was fragrant with the dew of a rose-coloured dawn, and we took rapturous breaths of its coolness. "Do you think we'll reach there before the rest turn up?" asked my friend," remember, we've taken a bet we'd reach first. At that, I suggested we should run part of the distance, for besides covering ground quicker, it would warm us up. So we started running at a fairly quick rate, when we espied a bullock cart rumbling its way towards us, and on seeing the pair of us fleeing as though for our lives, it stopped, and the labourer I told you of, with his wrinkled face and merry eyes, asked us very differentially if we would like a lift. He looked rather hurt at our refusal, and suddenly I made up my mind we'd go with him. Neither of us had ever sat in a cart before, and we tried to dispose of our legs as best we could and tried to look as though we had spent half our existence in a cart. much to the amusement of our driver who watched us with good humoured interest. Amidst the jolting and jostling which sent peculiar vibrations down our spines, we carried on a conversation with this pleasant man, who, though his education may have been nil, addressed us with the politeness and bearing of a thorough bred gentleman. He told us that he was grateful for the wonderful crop that the timely rains had brought, for he wished to marry his daughter to his neighbour's son this summer." They played together as children" he told us, and we found no difficulty in following his broad vernacular, "and I am happy that they are to be united." He talked on and on while we rattled over stones and ditches, till we caught the glint of shining waters, and our little cart journey was over. We got down feeling shaken up and stiff in the limbs, but grateful to this man who had extended his hospitality to us. I thanked him, and since I had not an anna on me, mumbled something about being sorry, and if he come to my house . . . but the look that came over his face made me want to hide my face in shame. "I did not give you a lift in my humble cart to get repayment" he said and a haughty look was about his mouth. I felt less than the dust, and perhaps seeing my embarrassment he dropped his resentful manner, smiled and said "Good Day", leaving me to gaze at his disappearing cart, ruminating on many things. That hidden spark of culture and noble bearing does not confine itself to the "top" families of the world. Often it is missing there, to appear in a simple farm labourer who lays no claims on education, culture or heritage.

The Hill Women

I love the smiles of the hill women. I like to watch their upright figures and swinging gait. The grace, that society ladies lack is in them. They are unhampered by affectation or self-consciousness, and are as natural as the trees that sway in the breeze. It was on a misty afternoon that I had set out to see a friend. The ground was slushy and slippery with the fallen rain, and I picked my way warily for fear of slipping. Taking a short cut up the hill side, which was particularly bad, but which saved an extra quarter of a mile, I met a hill woman coming down the same path. She looked youngish, and carried a faggot on her head, and in spite of the load, seemed extremely poised and sure-footed. She gave me one of the smiles that so fascinate me, and said "salaam missab" to which I replied and continued walking precariously up the slope.

(Continued on Page 50)

ODD SPOTS

The Greatest Geyser

In the Yellowstone Park, in the Rocky Mountains, there is to be seen the Grand Geyser of the world, the most magnificent natural fountain of all.

On the summit of a bank of rock is a well about 100 feet deep. When an eruption is about to occur this well fills with boiling water; then suddenly, with heavy concussions, immense clouds of steam rise to the height of 500 feet, and the whole great body of water, 20 by 25 feet, ascends in one gigantic column to the height of 90 feet; from the apex of this column five great jets shoot up, radiating slightly, to an altitude of 250 feet from the ground.

The earth trembles under the descending deluge; a terrific hissing sound is heard, rainbows encircle the summits of the jets, and in a seething flood, the water pours away into the nearby river.

After playing thus for about twenty minutes the geyser gradually subsides, the water in the crater drops out of sight and all is quiet.

The Grand Geyser appears to be irregular in its periods, but usually plays about five or six times a day. There are many other smaller geysers in the immediate vicinity, but they do not seem to be directly connected with the Grand Geyser; they erupt independently, and there is no sign of agitation in the well of the Grand Geyser when they are working or about to erupt.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

"NEW INDIAN LITERATURE"

Progressive Writers' Own Quarterly Magazine

NEW INDIAN LITERATURE quarterly journal, Quinton Road, Lucknow, Annual subscription, Rs. 4, Per copy Re. 1.

"New Indian Literature" is the new quarterly journal of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association. The issue for the first quarter of 1939, has come into our hands just about the beginning of the second quarter. That is almost symbolic. The Progressive Writers' Movement started late in India. But the important fact is that it is now definitely started.

In the opening article, Mulk Raj Anand (the brilliant young Indian author who has such well-known and much-discussed novels as "The Coolie" and "Three Leaves And A Bud" to his credit) writes "On The Progressive Writers' Movement". Mulk Raj is one of those few who are competent to write on this subject for he has been associated with the Indian Progressive Writers' Movement ever since its inception in the intellectual haunts of Bloomsbury. With his contacts in the literary world in the West, he is also able to discuss the role of progressive literature in India in its correct perspective as a part of the world-wide movement for revitalization of cultural forces.

After discussing the progressive trends manifest in the new Indian literature, he sums up: "The task of building up a national culture out of the debris of the past; so that it takes root in the realities of the present, is the only way by which we will take our place among those writers of the world who are facing with us the bitterest struggle in history—the struggles of the peoples of the world against Imperialism, its twin brother Fascism, its old aunt Feudalism, and all the other aunts who refuse to let the new shoots of life from bursting into the future."

VARIED CONTENTS

Sudhindra Nath Datta reviews the literary scene in Bengal against the political background Abdul Aleem discusses the Problem of Hindustani, and D. P. Mukerjee writes on the "Social background of Contemporary Indian Painting" being a chapter from his forthcoming book on Bengal. Narad Muni's article on films is thought-provoking, if also provocative. A notable contribution is "The Shroud", a short story by the late Prem Chand which has been rendered into brilliant English by Ahmed Ali.

The reviews on recent publications form an important part of the Journal and cover a wide range of books representative of the new Indian literature.

The journal "seeks to bring together the most significant imaginative and critical work which is being done in the languages of India." The present issue concentrates on North India and Bengal. Subsequent issues will emphasize the work in other linguistic zones.

It is a publication which no one who is interested in progressive literature should miss.

K. A. ABBAS.

Symposium Volume On Indian Literature

Important Project To Be Undertaken By P. E. N. Club

In the developments of nations, progressive movements have invariably been preceded by changes, gradual or sudden, in the trend of the general literature of the time. A literary renaissance usually forebodes a political upheaval. The inability of the literature of our country to keep pace with the forces of progress, which is obviously due to the complete absence of co-ordination of individual effort, brought on by a series of barriers, geographical, social and ethnological—is 'ab initio' responsible for much of the prevalent chaotic conditions.

The project of the P. E. N. India Centre—as reported in the current issue of 'The Indian P. E. N.'—to prepare a symposium Volume on the several literatures of our country is, therefore, to be welcomed as a move in the right direction. The forthcoming session of the International P. E. N. Congress at Mysore next year supplies the necessary impetus to a speedy materialisation of the above project—the sponsorers having already begun to take active steps to secure the co-operation of lead- to secure the co-operation of leadage areas.

Other features of the April number are a learned article—the first of a series—on "A Century of Tamil Progress" by Desikar and Appuswami and a scholarly review of Sir S. Radhakrishnan's brilliant lecture 'Gautama the Buddha'—now being published as a separate brochure.

JAMIL AHMED.

ANOTHER INDIAN POET, ALAS!

ARCHWAYS by S. S. Pracas (No Publisher and no Price.)

Here is another book of English poems by an Indian. No one will mind poems in English by Indians if they made any sense and were verse. But class-room exercises in book-form will never do! And so poor at that! And such poor English too. For instance, here is a poem taken "at random":

Baby, diffuse your quiet, pretty looks,
Placid as water i' rain-fed brooks!
How free are they from worldly riot!
O, eternal virtue's transparent i' sight.
And Divine Laws are coiled i' your innocent smiles!
Intertwined with your form, the God's lustre lies,
How well entertain you by your inspiring wink
Whenever dismal souls begin to sing!
What peaceful times destined you to control?
The eloquent tranquillity of your sinless soul!
Are you a form of the so-called Heaven
Where peace is? Then, why am I driven
To such ecstasy? You are a pilot-star,
Dauntless shining i' dark nights —be my star.
Purpose's placed on patience's anvil, dire,
Tolling hammer never shapes to desire! ....

What utter nonsense and stupidity! Not "one" image is clear, not "one" word is in the right place, not a coma or mark of exclamation or sign of interrogation is correct. And the English? I cry a—mercy Monsignor Pracas. For God's sake, close your mouth; break your reed and throw it away; silence your brain and give it rest. For you have neither the seeing eye, nor the sensitive ear, nor the feeling heart of the poet. Throw your exercises away. Burn them, destroy them. Go to school once again and learn the English language all over from A B C to Z. For the stuff you have inflicted on us will never do.

Lest you get annoyed with me, may I ask some questions pertaining to your most wonderful and beautiful poem? Does 'baby' mean a child, or is it the slang for sweet-heart? What is "i"? Have you ever seen a "rain-fed brook"? Are its waters placid or clear? What is the meaning of "O, eternal virtue's transparent i' sight"? How are "Divine Laws" "coiled" in (in fact i') "smiles"? What is "the God's lustre"? How does a "wink inspire?" Do "dismal souls" do anything besides "sinking? What is meant by:

What peaceful times destined you to control?
The eloquent tranquillity of your sinless soul!

How does one "control tranquillity?" What is "the "so-called" Heaven"? Is the line:

Purpose's placed on patience's anvil dire, anything besides sheer meaningless stupidity?. . . .

There is neither rhythm nor diction nor music nor "nothing" right, Mr. Pracas. The words 'coiled' and 'intertwined' and the phrase 'be my star' are from Shelley's Ode to West Wind 'eloquent tranquillity is, perhaps from Byron. But the English Romantic poets must be cursing us Indians in their graves for mutilating their phrases!

No, no, Mister Es. Es Pracas, this will NEVER do. You are not a poet as I am not an anonymous reviewer. But, please, don't consider yourself a martyr, for you will never be one. I am not jealous or envious of your great POETIC GIFTS. No Sir I would rather not be a poet than write such poor and hundredth-rate stuff which South India is producing in the English language and verse. Don't think that I am prejudiced against you. I do not even know you. But what I have said about your "poetry" is honest criticism, as any man with the least amount of sense will tell you. If you want my advice, NEVER write a line of English verse again, for you will not be able to do it well!

AHMED ALI.

"GYPSY BELLE"

The original of this picture, in water colours, by Mr. G. V. Chandwadkar, the staff artist of the "Bombay Chronicle", won the 1st prize for a cover design in the last Maharashtra Literary Conference Exhibition, a two-colour reproduction of which appears on the cover of this issue.

VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION

Exiled Writers In England

Miss Storm Jameson, President of the English P. E. N. Club, writes:—

The English P. E. N. Club, as the representative body of English writers, asks the hospitality of your columns to appeal to Indian writers, and to every reader of this letter, for help in the work we have been doing since last October. There is a large and growing number of exiled writers in England, many of them men who had considerable reputation in their own countries. They are condemned to know great hardship, if not to starve, because in being driven out of their country they have lost the only language in which they can work. The English P. E. N. Club collected a sum of £1,000 from writers, and has been handing this out in very small weekly grants to these exiles. In spite of the parsimony with which we have spent it, our Fund is almost at an end.

I appeal to you to come to our help and to send us what you can afford. The whole of the money we get is handed out among these exiled writers. We do not give without making certain that the person we are helping had a standing as a writer in his own country. And we do not spend money on organisation. We do the work ourselves, giving time as well as money.

Money can be sent in the form of international money orders or cheques, payable to The P. E. N., and addressed to me at the P. E. N. Club, 11, Gower Street, London, W.C. 1.

If you will consider what is always before us—the despair to which these decent men and women will be left if we cannot go on making these doles which are too small for all they have to cover—you will easily forgive us, the English writers, for turning to you for help.

WHO IS HERBERT CASSON?

He is the author of over 100 books on modern Business Methods and Principles of Efficiency. He is the most highly paid and successful Business Efficiency Expert in the world and edits the world famous English journal the "Efficiency Magazine" which is read by more than 100,000 business men and women every month, and of which a local edition is now published under the title of

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A Page For Women

JUST LOVE HIM!

The Secret Of A Happy Married Life

By "Wisdom"

On the eve of your silver wedding.

Is your husband still in love with you?

We were gathered in my friend's airy drawing room, making merry over sparkling glasses of orange juice (we were all tea-abstainers), and delicious home-made wholemeal cakes. Believe me it's all bunkum to say that refined white flour is needed to make light, lovely cakes. Whole-meal cakes are as good to look at and to taste, and certainly a thousand times better for health.

There were five of us, all old friends. We were in the best of spirits, for it was the eve of our hostess's silver wedding. She was a favourite with us all; I think, more because her husband was still obviously in love with her, than for any other reason. For I do believe, in the depth of every woman's heart, there is a special corner for romance, and here was Romance, with a capital "R."

Five and twenty years married, and the couple still behaving as if they were on their honey-moon! Six lovely children they had, and I have seen the whole crowd of them playing "rounders" together, the parents enjoying the game with perhaps even greater zest than their chidren. Sometimes the two of them would go on a small trip alone, and once, when I called on my friend at such a time, the eldest daughter told me with a beaming smile, and a mischievous twinkle in her eye: "Papa has taken mama away on their fourth honey-moon!"

But to return to our party "Do tell us," we urged, our hostess, "the secret of your happy marriage."

"No, you must guess it," she laughed; "come, I'll give you a guess each."

"As the shadow to the substance, to her lord is faithful wife," quoted o.. "You just nod to whatever he says. You have no say or will of your own."

"Goodness! Any husband would be bored to the divorce court with such a wife. No, indeed. I have a jolly good will of my own, and I quite enjoy having my own way—judiciously."

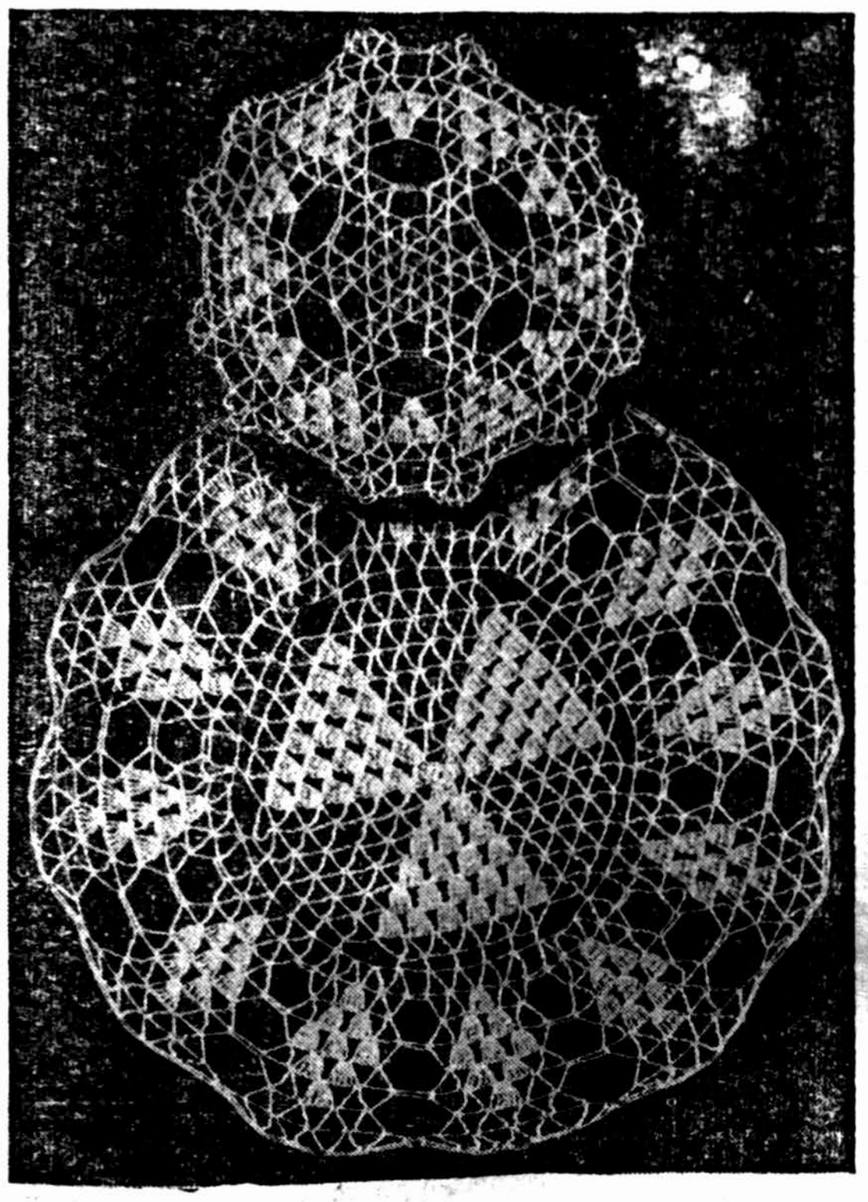
"Feed the brute," was our cynic's suggestion.

"Yes, if the brute enjoys being fed. But my special brute is more a sadhu where food is concerned."

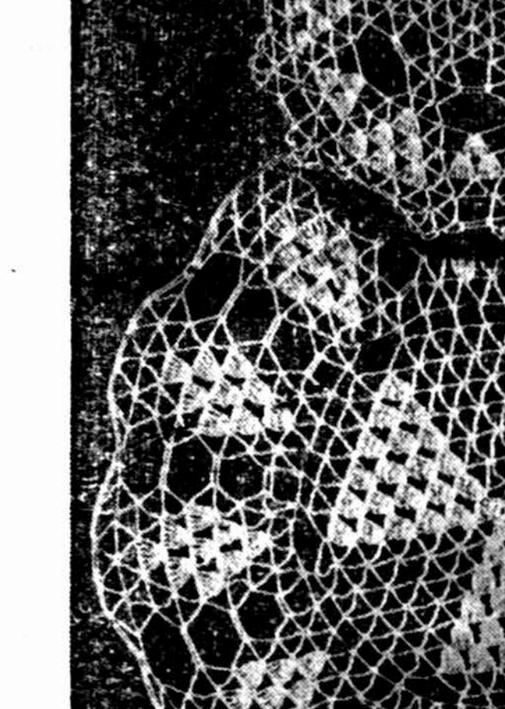
"You are a paragon of sweet-

(Continued on Page 50)

Individual Doilies



These doilies can be used throughout the house or as individual luncheon sets. The larger one measures 11½ inches in diameter. The smaller one measures 6½ inches in diameter.



Shrimati Gomti G. Bhargava, first lady President of the Provincial Congress Committee of Ajmer-Merwara.

Shrimati Sharada Krishnan, B.A., who has been appointed Special Magistrate in Calicut, is a popular Malayalam novelist and speaker.

"My secret for an alluring complexion

...Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream"

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Here you have the secret of an alluring complexion — a secret that has made Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Vanishing Cream and Face Powder the choice of beautiful women everywhere.

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Pleasant Homes

CONSIDERING CHAIRS

Conversation Chairs—Gossip Chairs—Confession-—al Chairs—Rocking Chairs---Overstuffed Chairs

Mankind hasn't been sitting pretty very long. In fact we weren't sitting at all through most of our history... on chairs that is. For up until about the 16th century, you had to be quite somebody to presume to sit on a chair, for a chair then carried something of the prestige of a throne. Before that there were benches, lift-lid chests, stools of various kinds for the common man. It was up into the 16th century before chairs relented of their grim austerity and relaxed into the contours of the human figure and became anything like comfortable.

Fashions And Furniture

As soon as chairs did come into wide use, they immediately began to reflect fashions of the day—and so when hoop skirts and farthinkales were in style, the arms of chairs all but vanished as the chair itself became larger. When men wore expensive laced coats with tails, the conversation chair came in so they could sit "backside to" with their coat tails hanging safely over the front of the chair.

The 18th century was, of course, the charmed century of chair making. Neither before nor since have such beautiful and practical chairs been devised, and to this day most of our chairs borrow their design from basic forms evolved by 18th century craftsmen. The dining chair came in with the round table, for the benches, heretofore used, wouldn't fit comfortably around a table. As for the Morris chair, well, it is just too bad that its creator, William Morris, the great 19th century designer and exponent of handicraftsmanship, should be best known for this chair which went down to ignoble oblivion in the golden oak and green plush period.

The Gossip Chair

The upholstered chair has been on the scene a long time, though comfort never before mattered as much as it does now. Hence the upholstered chair has just come into its own, you might say. The first really comfortable chairs came, as many have been expected, from France . . . it was known as the gossip-chair. These chairs really got under way when someone thought of springs which of course revolutionized the principle of upholstery. The early versions of the wing-chair were really confessionals in France. In England the wing chair was developed to shield the sitter from draughts.

Something New

This tale of chairs wouldn't be up-to-date without a word over shoulder about modern contribution to chair form, The tubular metal chair and the bent-wood chair are new and radical departures in elemental design of chairs. All our other chairs are evolutions of earlier forms.

As for seasonal styles in chairs, they shouldn't be passed by too glibly, even by the person who takes his sitting seriously. For variations in coverings and trimmings from season to season are what keep traditional basic forms looking like to-day and part of the fashion picture. And all things considered, slip covers probably settle that matter most satisfactorily. Actually slip covers came into their own when zippers and snaps were developed to give them a smooth and tailored fit, and when pre-shrunk and fast colour fabrics came on the market to assure certain permanency for the removable cover.

ART IN THE HOME

The Florentine painter, Sandro Botticelli (1444—1510) was a frail child, who was apprenticed at the age of 14 in the studio of the artist Fra Fillipo Lippi. He later enjoyed the patronage of the powerful Medici family and did considerable decorations and paintings for their palaces. He had part in the decoration of the famous Sistine Chapel in Rome, and during his active period painted many madonnas. His style has a delicate and elusive beauty, and the mystic quality of his detailed backgrounds identifies his work almost at a glance. He also undertook to do an unusual and ambitious set of illustrations for Dante on which he spent a great deal of time in the latter part of his life. There is some reason to believe that Botticelli was allied through his brother with the group surrounding Savonarola—at least after the death of Savonarola, Botticelli's relationships with his rich patron were terminated.

His work may be found in the galleries of Florence and Rome, in the National Gallery in London, in The Louvre, and there is one in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

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MODERN IS AS MODERN DOES

New materials are stressed in modern rooms with emphasis on their Acoustical qualities as well as on insulation appearance and Practicality.

There is more to this modern business than just the line of a chair or the absence of pattern. It is a question of new materials and new ways of doing things that makes the modern trend really important. We have just been talking to several people who are in the thick of the modern movement, and they are far more absorbed with what modern decoration and architecture means in comfort and convenience than they are with the mere aspects of design, though they do not ignore the latter by any means.

Gilbert Rhode, who is designing the Community Interest Focal Exhibit at the New York World's Fair, gave some interesting pointers on the use of various new products. And from a newly decorated meeting place for architects called the Architects' Salon we also garnered some useful pointers on various modern technical trends in the structural decoration of a room. The new insulation board, for example, has an interesting textural quality that makes it quite handsome as a wall finish, and in addition it insulates and absorbs noise at the same time. This comes with beveled joints so that stripping is not necessary, but in many cases metal moldings or wood moldings are used for design interest.

Fabrikoid is another important material in modern decorating, not just for upholstering but for use on walls as well. The curved wall is especially successful when covered with Fabrikoid. It likewise is available in practically any colour you might wish and is easily kept clean. White patent leather is a smart and practical material suggested for walls in modern rooms. It is being used now in blocks that give an upholstered effect instead of being stretched flat over the walls. These blocks bring design interest and also make it possible to avoid undesirable glare.

Various new composition materials, such as formica, are used in unusual ways for modern walls. These are offered in the widest possible choice of colouring, and suggest themselves for dramatic use in modern rooms.

Coloured aluminium with a soft sheen is something that our important designers are talking about these days. It will be appearing in wall treatments for entire walls as well as trim, much as we now use mirror. It does not tarnish.

Flexwood is another product that is displaying infinite versatility. It now is available not only in wood finishes but also in composition effects. An important new trend in wood walls is the use of a fine dark East Indian rosewood which is a feature in an important new modern room now under construction at Radio City in New York. We are hearing a great deal about hairwood and ebonw, pale English sycamore and other exotic woods, for the modernists make a great deal over the importance of good grains.

Structural glass of various types, glass block, polished black glass, mirror and all variations of glass are playing an increasing part in modern decoration. Plastics are on the way. At the present time they are too expensive to consider seriously for use over wide expanses in a room, but they are very smart accents in knobs, pulls and so on, and they are being experimented with for furniture. That is something to look forward to, as there is no doubt that it will be developed further.

Because it's the fashion it's all right—but if just one woman were to go in for the new Spring hat she would be thought crazy.

"I shall miss you while you are on your hunting trip, dear," said the young wife. "And I shall pray that the other hunters do the same thing."

* * * *

"Judge: "Do you challenge any of the jury?"

Defendant: "Well, I think I can lick that little guy on the end."

Hitler's Time Table

Plans For World Conquest; Britain To Be Under German Domination

The history of these maps of Germany's plan for domination is interesting.

The maps were printed in September last for circulation among the Sudeten Germans just before Chamberlain flew to Berchtesgaden to disclose the plan for handing Sudetenland to Germany.

They were in line with all the Nazi propaganda issued in Sudetenland to "encourage" or terrify "wavering" elements.

Their theme: Hitler is coming to Sudetenland. Hitler is on the march to the conquest of the world. You cannot oppose Hitler.

"Embarrassing"

The maps were among documents seized at Henlein headquarters in Reichenberg.

Within a few hours the Czech Government arranged for the maps to be flown to Britain in order that British people might be informed of the truth about Germany's plan of European domination.

It was hoped that arrangements would be made for publication of this revealing document in the Press or at least for circulation of copies to Members of Parliament.

Copies of the maps, however, found their way to Mr. Chamberlain's office with an inquiry whether the Prime Minister would "object" to their being circulated for the information of the British people. Mr. Chamberlain's office, realising the implications, replied that it would be very "embarrassing" to the Prime Minister if anything of the kind were done.

So the document was sat upon until a copy came into the hands of a Left Wing British paper.

Notice that the British Isles are under German domination in the bottom map.

Time Table

Over the map is the Nazi slogan —"One people, one State, one leader." The white portion of each of the small maps represents Germany; the shaded portion is that marked down for conquest or domination at approximately the time indicated above the map. The words Fruhjahr and Herbst mean spring and autumn respectively.

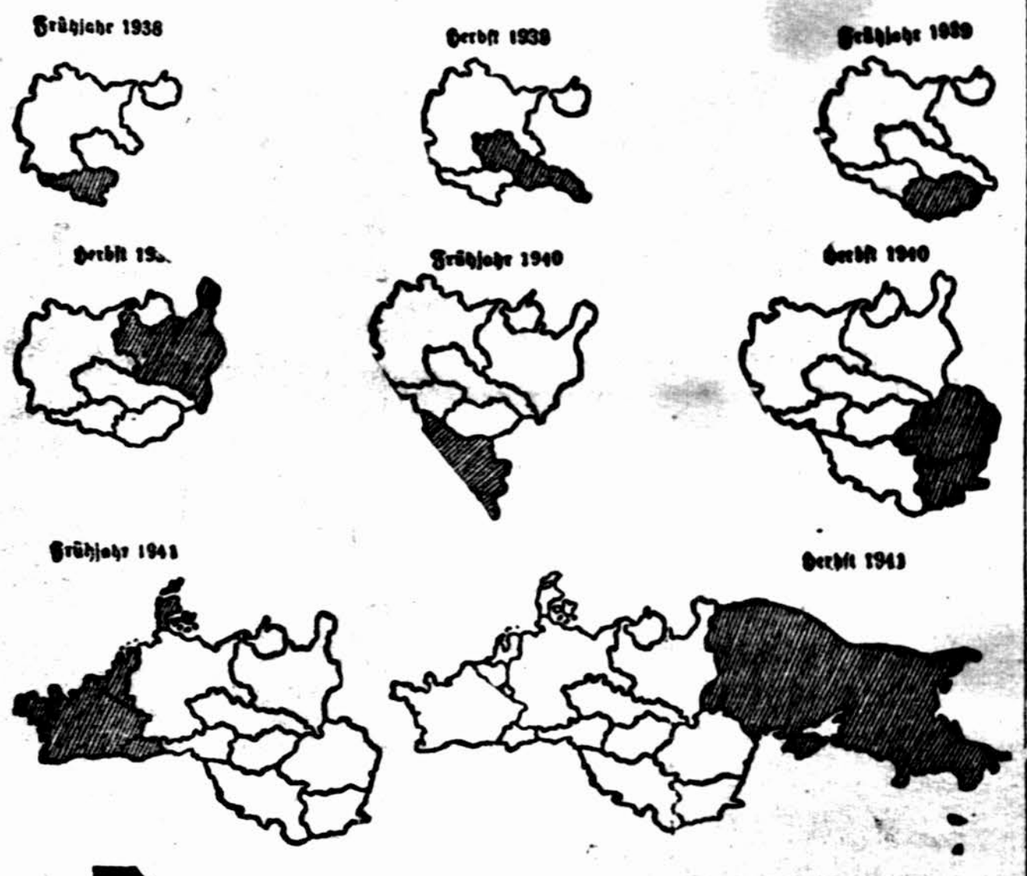
So the first small map shows the conquest of Austria in spring, 1938. Then Czechoslovakia in autumn, 1938. Then follow Hungary (spring, 1939), Poland (autumn, 1939), Yugoslavia (spring, 1940), Rumania and Bulgaria (autumn, 1940), Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and most of France (spring, 1941), and finally in autumn, 1941, a large part of the Soviet Union, including the Ukraine.

Then comes the swastika with the words "Greater Germany, 1938-48," over a map of Europe and part of Asia, which is so divided as to be a complete guide to the Berlin-Rome axis.

"UNTIL....."

"I do not believe there can be peace among the nations until they all have the same law and system of law. That is why I hope that National Socialism will one day extend over the world. This is no fantastic dream, but an achievable object."—Hitler, speech at Munich, March 14, 1936.

CHAMBERLAIN THOUGHT THESE MAPS "EMBARRASSING!"



Nazi officers saluting Herr Hitler when he returned to Berlin from his triumphant tour of Bo hemia and Moravia.

Britain Under Hitler

Almost the whole of Europe, including Britain, a huge area of the Soviet Union and also Turkey is under German domination, with in the centre a darker portion showing the area occupied by Germany at the time the map was printed. But Italy is a partner —though a very junior partner. Her spoils are shown unshaded.

Germany takes Portugal and the mineral-bearing areas of Northern Spain, leaving the rest to Italy together with Southern France. Germany keeps the key point of Gibraltar, but leaves the Baleario Islands to Italy. The junior partner is also allowed to have Albania, Greece, the part of Turkey that doesn't matter and the islands in that part of the Mediterranean. Hitler holds the key to the Black Sea by controlling the Dardanelles.

(So there it is. Hitler's dream of conquest).

"PERHAPS"

"Whoever really desires the victory of pacifist thought must give his wholehearted support to the German conquest of the world. Therefore war first, and afterwards perhaps pacifism." (Mein Kampf.)

YUGOSLAVIA

Hitler Wants The Metals

Zagreb, Yugoslavia.—Nazi penetration of the countries to the south-east continues. One of the prime needs for Hitler's armament programme is aluminium, which is produced from bauxite. Last year Germany imported 466,800 tons of bauxite from Yugoslavia, 472,303 tons from Hungary, and 80,700 tons from Greece; as against 138,906 tons from Netherlands Indies, 111,300 tons from Italy, and 95.000 tons from France.

Oil, too, is stirring German interest. After two years of work by American, British and Swiss concerns in prospecting, after considerable developments in Hungary near the Yugoslav frontier, a German firm from Hanover, according to the "South Slav Herald", has entered the lists and is making a bid for important concessions.

A vast chemical factory, besides, large enough to meet the requirements of Yugoslavia in peace and war, for a number of important chemical products, has recently been opened at Sabac.

The plant, which was erected in co-operation with a chemical firm in Czechoslovakia, will eventually make it unnecessary to import a number of materials, including chemicals essential in the production of munitions.

Thus, adding recent development of mines and metals, Yugoslavia looms up with a new significance in the rivalry between Hitler and the non-Fascist powers for supremacy in the Balkans.

It is worth while noting that during the first half of 1938, figures for which have just been compiled, Great Britain superceded Italy as the third largest source of Yugoslav imports.

—Nofrontier News Service.

The Foreign Scene

Franco's 'Catholic' Victory ★ ★ Where Come In Basques? ★ ★ Pope Vis-A-Vis Fascism ★ ★ Hitler and Catholicism ★ ★ Nazi Fuehrer's Peace-at-German Price ★ ★ Appeasement Formula Echoed at wilhelmshaven ★ ★

By 'Vigilante'

His Holiness the new Pope, according to a Burgos message of 1st April, has "expressed thanks to God for Spain's desired (sic) Catholic victory." There is perhaps nothing surprising about the Fuehrer of the Roman Catholic Church thanking his God in this manner. There is, on the contrary, a certain inescapable logic about the Pope of Rome doing what his late lamented predecessor would have done if the God now thanked were merciful and spared the Holy Father to bless Franco and his fascist victory.

But the Pope's thanksgiving proves how illusory have been the hopes of those who thought that because Cardinal Pacelli had not been known to be a great enthusiast of fascism, he would lose no time with a courageous initiative in developing an anti-fascist Vatican policy. The Pope however, whatever his personal feeling in the matter maybe, is hardly left with a choice in this particular instance.

That God is not responsible for Franco's victory any more than he is responsible for Hitler's which practically destroyed Catholic Austria and is responsible for the persecution of the Catholc Church in Germany—a persecution of which even the Reds of Moscow could not be capable that the victory is first and last Italo-German and has been achieved at the cost of terrible bloodshed mutilation suffering and destruction of Spanish cities; that the patriotic Basques whose ardent Catholicism had never been questioned and who, following the noble tradition of their race and history, sacrificed all they valued and lived for in resisting the foreign invasion and fascism, demonstrated to the whole world that they fought, with such incomparable heroism and gallantry inherent in the Basque character and race, in defence of their freedom and their Catholic religion:—all this well.

Hitler As Holy Ghost

He knows too that new and great apostles have arisen who sing the praises of the German Lord God and that the ancient paganism of the German race is the sworn enemy of Catholicism whom it aspires to dominate subdue and eventually destroy. He knows that men have written, with the complete approval of a Christian European nation, these words of insolent victory intoxicated blasphemy:

ADOLPH HITLER IS THE HOLY GHOST.

But, perhaps, the sentiment expressed by His Holiness the Pope of Rome should make us wonder if it was a blasphemy at all.

Dictator Saves Face

Hitler's Wilhelmshaven speech is certainly remarkable for the unmistakable evidence of reaction to the events that culminated in the British Premier's statement in the House of Commons although caution must be exercised in attaching to it undue significance of any important or new policy. The Leader of the Third Reich has no doubt tried to 'save face' by substituting anti-British polemics for the kind of threats that he must no doubt have summoned his secretaries, as 'Reuter' was rather careful to report in an earlier message, to have deleted out of his draft speech.

The speeches of dictators of the Hitler-Mussolini type are listened to, studied and interpreted by those in the foreign countries who hope to read their mind and plans in so far as they could be expressed oracularly in a mystico-cryptic manner.

When Dictators Speak

The students of foreign affairs and policy pretend to attach a certain importance to the spoken word either inspired or simulated dropped from the mouths that for the most part dictate. Some of them believe that they could probe the dictatorial mind for whatever substitute Ersatz article, replaces it) and predict coming events that of course cast their shadows on the effervescent words of those men of destiny who, we are told, have merely to give a word of command to have the world plunged in war and death. They cite past experience in support of this riddle-solving and hroscope-casting with solemnity and evidently believe in it.

The foreign press too plays the game according to the rules evolved during the last few years of fascist dictatorship although the conventional, classic methods of statesmanship and diplomacy have been reduced to so much rusty and actually useless scrap.

After all, the speeches themselves could be predicted to some extent as they are influenced by events since the dictators do not lecture on the theory of relativity in physics or philosphy—they themselves perhaps embody that theory in a grotesque manner....

Latest Leit-Motiv

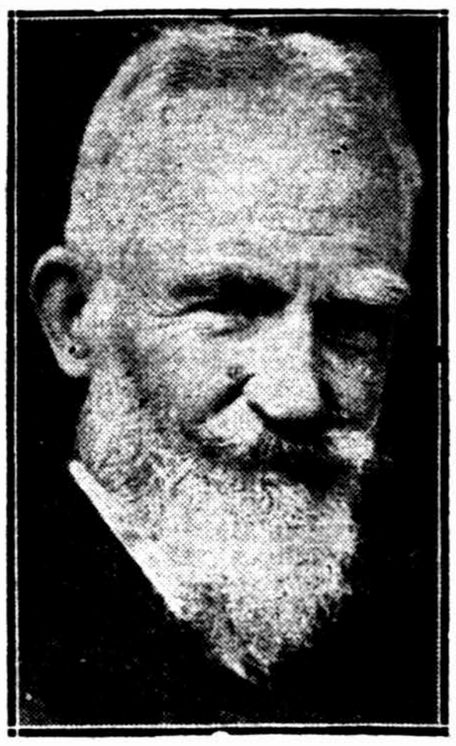
To revert however to the Fuehrer's latest disc if indeed it could justifiably be described as an improvement on the selection which we could run on the gramaphone at a moments notice:—The Chancellor of the Third Reich sounded a note that he is never tired of sounding at the slightest provocation—peace. It is more than peace as the decadent races, including the accused and thrice-damned Marxists and jews of the democratic countries understand and define it; it is in fact Nazi peace which is based on war as fascist demagogues are always warning us.

The talk of peace (that is, peace-at-German price) is addressed, one can hardly help suspecting, to the Munich, private ear of the British Prime Minister and it may not fail too to evoke appropriate and expected response—the seed at least, we may remind ourselves, is not thrown over the soil of biblical terre.

(Continued from col. 3)

be redressed. To trade off territory in such a way as to form new armed antagonistic blocs, is not constructing peace....Peace is not the mere absence of open war....Peace requires the currection of injustice, yes; but it requires also federation and disarmament."

—Nofrontier News Service.



BERNARD SHAW:

"We are brainless enough already."

Shaw, Shaw, Shaw

London.—George Bernard Shaw when asked by an "Evening Times" interviewer whether he favoured conscription for Great Britain, replied: "No. We are brainless enough already without being completely pithed by military discipline. Civilians make good soldiers at the shortest notice. Nothing can turn a thoroughly militarized soldier into a capable civilian".

PEACE AND COLONIES

A French View

PARIS, (By Mail).

Premier Daladier may reiterate France's determination never to yield an inch of the country's colonial possessions: but peace groups would be willing to let certain or all of the colonies go, provided they went into international hands and the natives were not merely thrown out of the frying pan into the fire. "Why not", asks Le Barrage, organ of the "Combattants de la Paix", placé the old German colonies under an international mandate, and other colonies, too, in order to begin a complete transformation of the colonial regime? Why not try to form in Central Europe a federation that would permit economic exchanges and protect ethnic groups? How are the questions of Vilna and Memel to be solved? And about the Ukraine—when they were making Czechoslovakia out of different peoples in 1919, why didn't they consider the Ukrainian people, who formed a whole?

"But if we really are thinking of an eventual European federation, all injustices would have to

(Continued in Col. 2)

MAHATMA GANDHI

—as an English Cartoonist sees him!

ETHIOPIA

The Fight Goes On

DJIBUTI, (By Mail).

Some time ago I wrote you that the Ethiopian leaders are in contact with one another and are able thereby to make plans to act simultaneously. They are also in touch with the outside world by means of the radio and know what is going on.

I received from reliable sources in Addis Ababa that during last month the Ethiopian soldiers began a drive simultaneously in Gondar, Dessie, Balli, and Ankobar, and the battle lasted five days. We have no word yet as to the losses on both sides.

How do the Ethiopian soldiers get guns and ammunition? Beside what they can capture from battle fields, and attacks on convoys along the roads, sometimes they send brave men with gold; they come to the city dressed like farmers, and in a secret way they show the gold to the Italian soldiers and ask for guns and ammunition. The Italian soldiers never refuse the money, because sometimes they stay without pay for months. This business goes on not only with the common soldiers, but there are many superior Italian officers involved in the selling. The Italian authorities know of it, but they can not get definite proof.

Italy has sent her best propagandists to Djibuti, but believe me, the feeling against the Italians is so high here that they have made the best Italian intelligence "walk without shoes".

On the 21st of January the Ethiopian Consul, Lij Andargue received more than one hundred visitors, while the Italian consul received nine men and four women for visas.

—The "Voice of Ethiopia".

A Test Of Mussolini's Pledges

New York.—Dodecanesians resident in the U. S. A. are pointing out the contrast between Il Duce's promises of freedom to minorities and his treatment of the 12 islands of the Dodecanese, seized by Italy some years ago but Greek in population. Adults cannot leave unless they forfeit all rights to return; Greek schools are closed; youth are indoctrinated with Fascism.

A Short Story

Gugloo's Daughter

By KSHAMA ROW

"DON'T be afraid, Grandfather, I shall take care of myself."

"But, it's late, child, and the sun sets so early these days."

"I want to relieve Mumdoo, Grandfather. I shall let the sheep graze an hour longer, and return home as soon as I can."

"Let her go. She can look after herself."

"Don't forget, old woman, she is a little treasure entrusted to us by poor Hamida. Allah bless her soul! She did not want the girl to go even to her father's house."

"As if the fellow will ever claim her."

Both these old people were speaking the truth. Asma had been entrusted to them by her mother. The poor woman had been sent away by her husband because for several years after their marriage she had borne him no children

Asma too was not exaggerating when she said that she could look after herself. She knew the village of Panpur better than any other girl in Kashmere. Although barely thirteen, her sense of intuition was amazing. She sensed danger ahead, and rarely lost her nerve. One had only to glance at this tiny slip of a girl to find out that in her were epitomized most of the good qualities that win the human heart. She bore no relationship to the aged people who had brought her up, but they could not have loved her more, had she been their own child.

Asma went up with the old farmer every afternoon to look after the sheep, but that day rheumatism kept him home. Asma would not let him accompany her. So taking her work basket, she slipped out, humming an old cradle song which Grandmother used to sing to lull her to sleep when she was a baby.

The afternoon was brilliant with the mild winter sun shedding its full radiance on the golden coloured sheaves of the paddy fields. There was not a suspicion of a cloud in the sky. The air though cold and crisp was not unpleasant.

In a few minutes Asma passed the ancient ruins of the Martund temple on which the sun now poured its protective smile against marauders and desperadoes. She glanced curiously at the mutilated pillars of the edifice which cast queer silhouettes on the paved courtyards inside. She shivered and gathered her shawl about her shoulders. They were only shadows, she laughted at herself and hurried towards the meadow.

Her face glowed as the sharp air beat on her smooth olive skin. Her large brown eyes smiled genially at the yawning shepherd lad as she beckoned him to go home.

"How can I leave you here alone?" the boy protested gently.

"I am old enough to look after myself," she laughed and added quickly, "you have had a long day. You must be hungry. Hurry up, your mother must be waiting for you." And she handed him his long stick, lying underneath a chinar tree.

The boy arose half reluctantly. He knew that once Asma made up her mind, she never changed it.

"Half past six to-morrow morning at the cowshed," she reminded him. As he still lingered, she added:

"There is always plenty to do at home before coming to the meadow."

With a smile of acknowledgment, the lad nodded, then, turned on his heels.

Left alone, she spread out her mat on a flat stone and opened her wicker box to continue with her half finished straw sandals. There were still a few women working in a field nearby. When they saw her, they called out to her to help them gather corn and Asma promptly complied with their request

Presently, as dusk gathered, the women went home and Asma though left alone, seemed utterly unconcerned with the solitude.

The main road was by now practically deserted. With the advent of winter most visitors and even those residents who could afford to go away, had left for the plains to escape the severity of the cold season. There were no vehicles running on the dusty road as during the flower and fruit seasons in Kashmir.

Presently Asma saw the silhouette of a man coming from the direction of Ismalabad. A strange instinct of mock fear mingled with playfulness made her hide behind a hedge and from her place of vantage, she watched with curiosity, the outline of the figure growing bolder as the man drew nearer. Soon he was within a few yards from her. He could not see her through the thick hedge between the road and the meadow. She could just get a glimpse of him as he squatted down near the edge of the road. He looked round cautiously, before he took out a wad of greasy notes from his pocket. He looked round again and started counting them. The girl behind the hedge wondered where he was going so late in the afternoon with such a large sum of money.

Soon he gathered the notes and tucked them in the folds of his Kamar-bund. Then, rising with a groan, he walked on. Asma watched him until he disappeared behind the corner of the ruined temple of Martund. In the sombre light of the fast fleeting twilight the tumbled down edifice looked like a greyish phantom. The vista of poplars on the main road stood out like sentinels under the deepening dusk of the evening.

Fearlessly Asma returned to her seat and started working rapidly on the straw sandals. She must finish them before returning home so that Grandfather could wear them the next day. The ones he was using were worn out. It would not take more than half an hour. It was still light and the sheep seemed happy. So her little hands twining and untwining in the meshes of straw, she was soon lost in her thoughts. Thoughts of the dear old people at home, of the farm, of the routine of each day. She continued dreaming until she heard the fretful bleat of a lamb. It was within a yard of her. Promptly, she arose and lifted the weary lamb in her arms, cooing tenderly as though it understood all she said.

"Yes, my pet, you are sleepy. Asma will soon put you to bed." And she whistled to the rest of the fold to follow her to the shed nearby. In a short time she locked all the sheep in their resting place and wended her way homewards

By this time the night had closed in. Luckily she had a few matches with her. She always carried some to light Grandfather's 'huqa' whenever he wanted to smoke in the meadow.

Fearless and light on her feet, she seemed more to float through that dusky evening than to walk. As she drew near the temple she heard two men arguing vehemently. She was in danger, sure enough but she must not lose her head. Her familiarity with that part of the village at once reminded her of an old chinar nearby. The trunk of that ancient tree was large enough to hide three persons of her size. So noiselessly she crept into its hollow and listened with bated breath.

Yes, they were dangerous men. Grandfather had often spoken of such characters.

"Let's bury it somewhere. We mustn't let the others see it," said one of the two.

Asma shivered. The body of a child they had just murdered?

She felt she was safe enough even though so near those ferocious men. Her first instinct was to thank Allah for his protection. Presently, all was quiet again. Crouching in the mouldly hollow of the tree, she heard retreating steps. Were they going in the direction of her home? Their voices, however, came from the opposite direction. Breathlessly she waited some time, then, with feline precaution, stepped out of the hollow and turned to the road. As she approached the temple she heard a muffled groan. Asma stopped a second. Someone was certainly in pain. Grandfather would never forgive her if she did not render help to a person in distress. With furtive caution, she moved towards the spot from where came the half-stifled moan. Her heart beat as her foot struck against something within a few yards. The groan grew louder. With the help of a match she saw a man standing in front of her. It was the same old man with a bundle of notes. His mouth was gagged, his body tied against one of the pillars of the temple. Was the man in genuine distress, or was he a bandit? She reflected a moment, then setting aside her doubt, she proceeded to set the man free. Deftly she drove her finger nails into the rope with which he was fastened to the pillar. After some time, his great heavy body crashed downward. She bent over him. He was not dead. Somehow she must drag him to her home. What if he were an outlaw? Would she not be introducing an element of danger into her home? She held her breath for a moment. Perhaps, he might say something. But he only groaned.

Cleverly steadying him to his feet, she succeeded in launching him on the open road. She almost laughed when she thought that she would have something to tell dear old people. Grandfather might perhaps never let her go out alone again, but Granny would only shake her head in silent appreciation of her adventure. It was some time before she approached the farm with her ponderous charge.

The old farmer stood at the door, awaiting Asma anxiously as she half carried, half dragged the stranger to her home.

The next morning as he saw Asma he stared at her as though he had seen a ghost. When he heard her soft voice, he cried: "Hamida! Why, it's Hamida!" Asma thought he was rambling and informed the old people with a childish laugh about the stranger's stupid mistake.

Later, when he had got used to the shock of the recent mishap, he fervently thanked Asma for rescuing him from the perils of the night. To the loss of money,

(Continued On Page 44)

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

BRIAN AHERNE, AFTER BUYING AND FURNISHING A NEW HOUSE RECENTLY, SOLD IT AND MOVED OUT WHEN HE LEARNED HE HAD MOVED IN ON FRIDAY THE 13TH!
LORETTA YOUNG WAS BORN ON HOLLYWOOD AVENUE IN SALT LAKE CITY.
DIRECTOR HENRY KING BEGAN HIS THEATRICAL CAREER DRIVING A CHARIOT IN A CIRCUS.
2-28

Sports Jottings — From Here — And There

A WARNING TO THE HOCKEY GODS OF INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Bombay is now completely under the grip of hockey-fever. With the arrival of the Aga Khan Tournament at its interesting stage, that is the Tournament Proper, the local sportsmen are watching its progress almost with the religious fervour of a zealot. They are discussing the merits of the various teams, local and outsiders, with the insight and shrewdness of trained judges. At the time of writing, all the up-country teams have not yet arrived especially the Jhansi Heroes, Manavadar and the Lahore Y. M. C. A. three of the most outstanding combinations in the Tournament. By the time these lines appear in print, all of them would have come here and regaled the local fans with their charming displays.

INDIA'S PRESENT POSITION.

It is not my intention to spot the winners or compare the respective merits of the various contending parties in the course of this article. It will be an engaging pastime, no doubt. But at the moment I am concerned with the position of India in relation to world hockey. Many will, aver that we have nothing to worry about at present. We are at the top of the world and our general standard is so high that it will take other countries many, many years to reach it. The game is so widespread and well-developed in every part of the country that we can raise a world-beating side almost from every centre of hockey. I am prepared to concede all these points. At the same time I would remind the enthusiasts that India is a world-beater to-day, because the other nations have not taken up the game so seriously yet

INTEREST INCREASING ABROAD

Their interest in it is increasing day by day. Look at the invitations coming to India from different parts of the world. Everybody wants India to send out teams to various countries to teach them the fineries of the game After New Zealand has come forward Australia with a request to entertain an Indian team in their land. Most likely this tour will materialise in 1940 or 1941 Then there will be a World Championship Tournament at Amsterdam next year India is sure to participate in it and pay a visit to a few of the European countries in addition. The latter are also taking a keen interest in developing the game among their peoples. Who can say that—extremely zealous and painstaking as they are—they will not seriously assail India's position one day in the near future?

MARVELLOUS ACHIEVEMENT

If we are far-sighted and wise, we should expect such a challenge and be prepared to meet it as best as we can. A shrewd fighter is never taken by surprise. We should, therefore, make every effort not only to maintain the high standard we have attained but even improve upon it. It is, indeed, marvellous that India has acquired an amazing proficiency in the game without the help of such appendages as expert teachers and professional coaches without which the Europeans and other nations do not seem to progress at all! The game seems to be inherent and natural to an Indian. He picks it up with the least effort and specialises in it with little coaching and training. Evidently he learns it from observation and his keen sense of imitation gives him the power to master it. It is a quality unheard of in other lands and an Indian may be justly proud of it.

AN OLD SAYING

To some people, particularly to a Westerner, my contentions may seem rather far-fetched and even absurd. But to prove my case, I need not go further than our City limits. Look at the Goan boys How quickly and easily they pick up the game. They have no guide or coach to teach them the intricacies, or even the rudiments of the game. They are not even provided with good sticks and a fair field. They hit about here and there. Gradually they bud into an Abreu of a Johnny Pinto. What is true of Bombay is a positive fact about the rest of India. If nothing else, it shows a grand devotion to the game which impels the boys to worship it with the singleness of purpose. It is said that a Goan is born with a hockey stick on his hand. And that accounts for the birth of the famous Lusitanians. If the 'Lusies' have fallen on evil days at present it is not altogether the fault of the boys. There are other reasons for it

DUTY OF THE GYMKHANAS

Now the point is, hockey is not as popular in Bombay as it used to be. It has fallen from grace to a certain extent. Bombay cannot now put up a side with local talents of the calibre of the old Lusitanians, the Hornets and the Grant Medicals. Efforts are being made to raise the standard to its pristine glory. If the B.P.H.A. and the Aga Khan Tournament Committee co-operate fully, it should not take Bombay long to regain the old position. Unfortunately for Bombay its principal Gymkhanas and clubs do not take any interest in this game. Were they to do so, Bombay could easily lead the rest of India and the world at large. Because everyone of them has the means to foster and encourage it to the utmost limit. Some of them had actually introduced it in their institutions But they had not the zeal and tenacity to keep it going. I wish they are persuaded to start it again.

NORTHERN INDIA'S CREDIT

Now what about the rest of India? In the Bombay Presidency there is little hockey outside Bombay and Poona or rather Kirkee. No big effort has so far been made to popularise it in other parts of the province. Unless Maharashtra, Karnatak and Gujarat take up the question seriously there is no chance of a widespread development of the game on this side of India. Fortunately from the national standpoint the game has a large following in other parts of the country, especially in Northern India. It is really they who have kept India's flag flying at home and abroad. They have raised the standard to such a glorious height that will take the outside world long to reach it. At the present moment they have advanced so far that India can easily send abroad at least half a dozen teams of about equal merit at the same time. This is surely a matter for pride for this country.

BE ON THE GUARD

We must, however, see to it that we are not taken unawares and thrown out of our undisputed position. As I have said above several countries are making strenuous efforts to attain India's level. We must, therefore, be on our guard. It is now a settled fact—unless a European conflagration unsettles it—that a World Championship Tournament will be held at Amsterdam next year about the time when the Olympic Games are to be staged at Helsinki. India as the world champions on the last three occasions must participate in it and retain the title. Therefore it is imperative that the best team should be sent there. There is another invitation from Australia either in 1940 or 1941. Owing to the Tournament in Holland, it is very likely the tour will be postponed to the following year.

VITAL PRINCIPLE

I am glad the I. A. F. has decided to send an official team provided the Australian Association agrees to pay all the expenses. In my opinion no team should be sent, whether All-India, provincial or State team, unless they pay fully. India is paying through her nose for the visit of foreign cricket and tennis teams and I see no reason why others should not do so in the games they are likewise deficient. Granting that Australia would accept our terms, it is necessary that we should consider the principle on which the team should be selected. It is my considered view that the team which will go to Holland should not be sent to Australia. The reason for it is that most of the prominent players in the country are of equal calibre. So the encouragement to them should be divided instead of concentrated to a favoured few. If this is done every Indian player will know that he has as much chance to be selected as anybody else. This will give rise to a keen competition for improving each and everyone's game. A healthy rivalry like this will always do good to the game and the players. And if any monopoly is allowed to grow, it will kill the interest and enthusiasm of the player and bring about a natural downfall to the game. With this object in view I have laboured in this article and I hope it will bear the intended point in due course.

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EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

NEGRO BOXER FOR ENGLAND

NEW YORK, April 7.

Henry Armstrong, Negro world Welter-light-weight champion sailed aboard the "Queen Mary" for England with the object of defending the Welter-weight title in London against the British champion Ernie Roderick of Liverpool.

Armstrong's share in the purse it is reported will be in the neighbourhood of ten thousand sterling. —Reuter.

SHRI SHANKARACHARYA IN BOMBAY

Shri Shankaracharya of Jyoti-Math, Badrinath, has arrived in Bombay. The Shankaracharya, it is stated, has renounced every vestige of his pomp and power; not only that, he has taken a vow to go barefoot, which is a traditional indication that the Hindu religion is in danger.

He has come here with the avowed purpose of awakening and consolidating the Hindu fold. He will visit various local temples and maths, sadhus and sanyasis in order to prepare them for Hyderabad struggle. He will organise processions of sadhus and sanyasis and lead them through various streets and localities, lecturing at different corners and junctions on the pitiable plight of Hindus in Hyderabad. All, every caste, creed of Hindus are expected to respond and co-operate.

(Continued from Col. 4).

for his extra hobbies. This bent of his mind always helped him and did never place him in a dependent position.

A man of principles and clear vision.

A philosopher—lotus philosophy.

Conscious of his mission after he could do much for humanity.

He advanced in years and saw much of humanity spread all over the earth. He thought there could be no two religions on earth. He read much and came to a conclusion that one and one religion only was just possible to keep quiet all over the earth. He had devised a temple and certain precepts for the same. The work remains unfinished to the grief of all. Had his scheme been given a chance he could have been known as a towering personality to lead the leaders of several religions

Here, in Dr. Bhise, we find a great genius born to advance the material welfare of humanity.

Story Of Late Sankar A. Bhise The Indian Edison

BY P. S. DONAN.

Born.:—29-4-1867 (Bombay).
Died.:—7-4-1935 (New York).

I will just begin the story of that great man who moulded his life according to his principles. He did not worry over degrees of the University; but he created thoughts and articles which brought him honour from the universities themselves.

You know what radio does. You know wireless. You are perhaps aware that Marconi is the inventor of the above contrivances and so he is respected as a great man. Mr. Ford is similarly known as a great man. Who made money for himself as well as for his nation. So was Mr. Edison. Would you like to be one like the above person or like Dr. Tagore? I trust you have an ambition to be great men and women of the world.

What shall be your programme or plan? I suggest this day that you may first listen to the life of a great man who was in Bombay but left it for England and America where he could do great things and be a great man. This story will guide you.

Dr. Bhise (Shankar Abaji) was born in Bombay in 1867. (29th April). According to the routine he was put into a high school and was educated. During his childhood he showed signs of his greatness. He first showed reasoned power of observation and a strong desire to imitate authorship. Later on he developed ambition and strongly desired to create things which were not made by any one before him. In that way he started the life of an inventor.

Before he was even ten he made a clock work like another machine he saw.

He met with an able teacher now Sir Raghunath Sabnis who predicted great future for this lad.

Sir Ragunathrao encouraged the original study of Dr. Bhise by presenting him with a case of instruments useful in carrying on Dr. Bhise's child-like invention. And the gift really gave him an impetus.

In accordance with the conception of education needed for ordinary purposes of life, Dr. Bhise completed the course and got himself employed in Government Account office in Bombay. He was not a youth and his inventing genius was pressing him forcibly to take up research work and find out new things for the market or for the removal of human misery. His friends admired his ability and brought to his notice in a friendly manner that he was meant for higher duties and not for the drudgery of clerical ones. It was pointed out to him that even a single moment in India was wasted and the same could be profitably utilised elsewhere.

He was ready with his own ideas but he had no ready means to take him to England. He consequently consulted rich merchants and princes if they could help him On getting unsatisfactory replies he gathered what he could from his friends and left India immediately

England was a fitter place where he could work independently and some experiments were successful. But his expected success could not be within reach and so after disposing of his inventions he had to go to America where he thought he could be in a better position to carry on his experiments and spread his fame on a wider scale.

He was not a onesided man. His extraordinary intelligence permitted him to grasp any subject with equal ease and clearness. In literature he showed brilliant aptitude. Dr Tagore was in America and he read a poem at a meeting. Though the composition was very much pleasant to read the meaning was very deep and the philosophy quite abstruse. But Dr Bhise could give such a nice exposition of the piece that the poet himself was pleased to hear him.

While in India he was a journalist too. He edited "Vividha Kala Sangrana" and wrote to several papers also. He was a great reformer and he could successfully agitate through papers to persuade people to embrace reasonable reforms and cast aside irrational customs.

He knew something of business line too. While in Bombay, he was a director of the Bombay paper mill. Agra Leather Factory also received his valuable advice in that age. He established a syndicate in England. He started ideal type caster corporation He invented "Bestin" a medicine. It was so much appreciated that the large sale forced him to form a separate corporation for the product.

He invented Atomidine which has brought about a revolution in medicinal world. Iodine is poison if taken inside the stomach But Dr. Bhise succeeded in removing the killing effect of the medicine and retaining the curative power. Now the commission sales of this medicine approach Rs. 500 per day. You can imagine now what Dr. Bhise could have earned from this medicine alone. Mr Henry Ford is one of the richest people in the world because he sells his motors profitably. Dr. Bhise could have achieved greater fame and secured larger wealth if he could live a little longer.

He had the monopoly of 40 patents. On the spread of those articles in various countries he could have a huge profit and taken a leading position among millionaires were the Bombay millionaires to co-operate with him reasonably both could have profitted each other in return. India shows poverty of courage and enterprise sometimes and here is an instance showing the loss sustained by India through unenterprising mentality of millionaires.

Dr. Bhise was showered by offers of membership from various science institute and Hon degrees from various universities owing to the intellectual power and scholarship he possessed. He did not work for them as ordinary people do and get them. But his outstanding scholarship made the university to put his name in the list of recipients of high progress.

Fellow of the Society of Service, Institute of Inventors, Letter of art (London), Member Society of Engineers Hon. D.Sc., and Ph.D.

Dr. Tagore and Sir Bose were more fortunate to obtain friendly help from outsiders. But Dr. Bhise had mainly to depend upon his own energy. He had to struggle very hard against varied vicissitudes of life and come out successful after persistent efforts. This is the sort of life that one must expect in ordinary course. But struggles always train a man to face dangers and are helpful to a certain extent. Easy rise may lead to easy fall. But success won by hard struggles may last longer. Industry was an admirable quality found in Dr Bhise. No time was wasted by him.

Inventors like Dr. Bhise are expected to enrich themselves and their countries too. The prosperity of a country depends as much upon its ruler as upon such inventors who bring money from other countries and fill the treasury of their country

Spirit of independence lurked in his boyhood. He would not like to be a burden even to his parents. He was satisfied with what he was given and devised means for extra cost if it was necessary. But he would not request any body to pay

(Continued in Col. 2).

Hitler Approves Of Albania's Rape

Chamberlain Rushing Back To London

Roosevelt And Kellogg Condemn Fascist Outrage

"KELLOGG PACT VIOLATED"

Queen Geraldine's Appeal To Britain: Duce In Tirana To-day

LONDON: April 8.

A meeting of the Ministers to consider the Albanian situation will be held this morning, according to some newspapers, and Mr. Chamberlain, who is on a holiday in Scotland and is keeping constant touch, will return to London, if thought necessary.

It is also reported that Italian forces by nightfall last night reached a point, about nine miles inland from Durazzo.—Reuter.

THE CYNICISM OF ITALY'S ACTION AGAINST ALBANIA ON THE HOLIEST DAY OF CHRISTIAN YEAR, PROVOKES ANGRY SCORN IN THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN PRESS. THE EFFECT OF THE INVASION OF THE BALKANS ON THE MEDITERRANEAN 'STATUS QUO' IS WIDELY DISCUSSED.

The London "Times" refers to the vital interests that Britain has to defend in this area.

The Paris "Figaro" believes: "After sea route, Fascism is trying to bar land routes to Balkan States. This puts one more bolt in the Southern door protecting German march to the East."

A new York telegram says.—THE "HERALD TRIBUNE" COMMENTS THAT THE SANDS ARE RUNNING LOW RAPIDLY.—Reuter.

U. S. AMBASSADOR SEES HALIFAX

LONDON, April 8.

The American Ambassador saw Lord Halifax late this afternoon. —Reuter.

CONSULTATIONS AT 10 DOWNING STREET

Premier Urged To Recall Parliament

LONDON, April 8.

A meeting of Ministers, at 10 Downing Street, which began at 11.30 a.m. lasted an hour and a half. The first arrivals were Sir Charles Kingsley Wood and Mr. A. E. Brown.

Sir Robert Vansittart and Lord Halifax had been in consultation earlier at the Foreign Office and as the situation is still obscure regarding a number of important factors, it has been arranged that the Ministers will remain in or near London for the present.

Major C. R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Lord Crewe have requested Mr. Chamberlain to recall Parliament in order to discuss the Albanian situation. A reassembly is possible in the middle of next week.

PREMIER RETURNING TO LONDON

Mr. Chamberlain, who has been in telephonic touch with Downing Street, is returning to London to-night according to enquiries made at the Home of Lord Forbes, in Aberdeenshire where Mr. Chamberlain has gone for Easter.—Reuter.

Simon To Preside Over Cabinet Meeting

LONDON, April 8

It is likely Sir John Simon will preside over meeting of Ministers at No. 10 Downing Street in the absence of Mr. Chamberlain, who is still in Scotland.

Lord Halifax will give his colleagues full accounts of events in Albania during the last 24 hours. —Reuter

ITALIAN TROOPS ENTER TIRANA

Rioters And Citizens Arrested

ROME, April 8

Italian troops entered Tirana at 8-30 G.M.T. King Zog and his Government had already left the city for a destination unknown, but it is believed to be Elbassani.

According to the Italian News Agency, King Zog's palace and the residences of his sisters were sacked during the night, and armed bands and convicts kept the capital in panic with intermitent firing and at one time, threatened the Italian Legation, but withdrew before attacking. Order was later restored by gendarmerie officers assisted by the Italian military attache.

A number of citizens and many rioters have been arrested. Italian troops had marched from Durazoo and were halted for a brief period owing to the blowing up of Sciah bridge over the Tirana-Durazzo road by Albanian gendarmies. They also met with some resistance from armed guerillas, who are, however, stated now to be returning to Tirana and surrendering arms.—Reuter

HITLER APPROVES OF INVASION

BERLIN, April 7.

It is understood that Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini had a long conversation before Italian troops moved and that Herr Hitler fully approves of the invasion of Albania.—Reuter

KELLOGG CONDEMNS RAPE OF ALBANIA

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Mr. Cordell Hull condemned the forcible invasion of Albania in a statement to-day.

Without expressing a definite opinion on the matter, Mr. Hull indicated the belief that Italy had violated the Kellogg Anti-War Pact.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ENDORSES HULL'S STATEMENT

WARMSPRINGS, April 8.

President Roosevelt endorsed the statement of Mr. Cordell Hull condemning Italy's forcible invasion of Albania. Mr. Hull also indicated that an arms embargo against Italy under the Neutrality Act was under discussion, but he said that such action had not yet been considered officially at length.—Reuter.

DUCE IN TIRANA TO-DAY!

BUCHAREST, April 8.

It is announced by the Tirana Broadcasting Station, that the Duce will reach Tirana tomorrow.—Reuter.

ALBANIAN GOVT. FLEE TO ELBASSANI?

ROME, April 8.

A series of despatches on developments in Albania issued by the official Stefani Agency includes a report from Durazzo that the Albanian Government have left the capital and fled to Elbassani. —Reuter.

INVASION OF ALBANIA

Not So Disquieting

THE HAGUE, April 7.

While the Government does not consider the international situation following Italy's invasion of Albania disquieting, it has taken measures to protect the coasts and frontiers.—Reuter.

KING ZOG FOR UNKNOWN DESTINATION

ROME, April 8.

A communique announcing the departure of King Zog from Tirana for an unknown destination is published by the official news agency.

KING ZOG'S MOVEMENTS

ROME, April 8.

The Italian News Agency in Tirana says that King Zog has crossed into Greece.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL IN ATHENS

ATHENS.—King Zog with the Prime Minister and party arrived in Florina.—Reuter.

QUEEN OF ALBANIA IN FLORINA

ATHENS, April 7.

The Queen of Albania has arrived in Florina. Two of King Zog's sisters have arrived in Salonika.—Reuter.

MOTHER AND BABY IN FLORINA

Albanian Queen's Appeal To Britain

LONDON, April 8.

It is now ascertained that Queen Geraldine, with her baby, found a refuge in Florina, Greece, not Salonica. Having travelled thither in fourteen hours from Tirana where the baby was born three days ago.

"The Star" quotes a message from the Queen, "What could Albania do against such armed might? I hope the British public opinion is shocked into action by this invasion of my tragic country."—Reuter.

WORKING COMMITTEE & A. I. C. C.

Will Meet In Calcutta In Last Week Of April

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

Mr. D. Narsingh, Acting General Secretary of the A. I. C. C., announces that the meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held on April 27th and subsequent dates and the A. I. C. C. meeting on 28th and the following days. The Working Committee as well as the A. I. C. C. meetings will be held in Calcutta. —A. P

RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR ISTANBUL

BUCHAREST, April 7.

Foreign Minister Gafencu, who had a three hour conversation in the afternoon with Prime Minister Calinescu is leaving to-night for Istanbul

It is regarded certain that he will meet Mr. Sarajoglu the Turkish Foreign Minister. It is believed that the bearing of the fighting in Albania on the Balkans situation will be discussed.—Reuter.

Emergency Conference

ISTANBUL, April 8.

M. Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, arrived here by sea for an emergency conference with the Turkish Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

ISLAMIC WORLD TO HELP ALBANIA

LONDON, April 7.

An emergency meeting of the Pan-Islamic Society in London, which was called to consider the Italian aggression in Albania, passed a resolution to-day that in the event of Albania resisting the whole Islamic world should be and is called on to extend its support in whatever way it may be possible to help Albania. On that account the secretary has been authorised to organise a suitable demonstration in London.—Reuter

"INDEFENSIBLE AGGRESSION"

U. S. On Italian Occupation Of Albania

WASHINGTON, April 7.

It is expected that the United States will refuse to recognise the occupation of Albania. Well-informed circles declare that this "indefensible aggression" by Italy should end the illusions that one end of the Axis could be bought off with concessions. Now it is clear that both ends are equally aggressive and faithless.

It is considered that despite British progress in forming an anti-aggression bloc much remains to be done.

Mr. Cordell Hull held a long Telephone conversation with President Roosevelt at Warmsprings on the situation created in Albania.

It is understood that the conversations dealt with its possible effects on American relations with Italy and Albania.—Reuter.

KING'S CONDOLENCES TO DAME LYONS

SYDNEY, April 7.

The King has telegraphed his condolences to Dame Lyons.

Problems Before Printing Profession

Tushar Kanti Ghosh's Suggestions For Improvement

Stresses Need Of Training To Bring Out Errorless Journals And Books

POONA, April 8.

A suggestion to improve the position and prospects of the members of the Printing Profession as well as printing work in the country so that faultless and errorless newspapers and books were turned out was made by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," presiding over the All-India Printers' Conference, which was held here to-day.

NEED OF ORGANISATION

He also stressed the need for the formation of Printers' Associations in every city in India, which should be incorporated in the All-India organisation with a view to achieving a common goal and in pursuit of a common ideal.

In the course of his speech Mr. Ghosh said:—

We journalists earnestly wish that not only should our articles be well written but that they should also be well printed. To draw attention, everything must be presented in an attractive garb. Readers are not too ready to overlook our little lapses. If, in spite of all our endeavours and all the resources at our back we sometimes fail to attain the standard we have set for ourselves, we need not lose heart at all. The movement you have set on foot will, I dare say, gather strength as days go by till that happy stage arrives when we shall be able to reach the same high level in the printing trade as other countries have succeeded in doing. There must, therefore, be hearty co-operation between journalists and printers in order to turn out an ideally first class newspaper. And it is to offer and receive such co-operation that I am here to-day.

A.-I. ASSOCIATION

In these days of dictators' incursions into "morally" prohibited territories, collective organisations are the only safeguards for smaller industries to protect themselves. I am glad, therefore, that the All-India Printers' Association was formed in 1937 in this very city at a Conference whose deliberations were guided by a much abler man than myself, I mean Mr. V. Shastrulu. I am still more glad to hear that substantial progress has been made since its inauguration, at least in this part of India. But very much more still remains to be done. Printers' Associations should be formed in every important city in India, and they should be all incorporated in this All-India organisation in the pursuit of a common goal, viz., (1) to improve the position and prospects of the members, and, what is more important to us journalists, (2) the improvement of the printing work, so that faultless and errorless newspapers and books are turned out.

I am glad to find that Mr. Sahasrabuddhe, Chairman of the Reception Committee, has laid great stress on this subject in his opening speech.

NEED OF TRAINING

At present it is the universal complaint that there are too many printing mistakes in the daily newspapers published in India, as compared to journals printed in Europe and America. It is not due, of course, to any unwillingness on the part of men engaged in the trade to spend as much as they are capable of so that presses may be made up-to-date and quality of production improved. In fact, the import figures relating to printing machinery reveal how anxious press-owners of this country are to keep abreast of the times. No, gentlemen, the cause must be sought elsewhere. While vast strides have been made in the perfection of printing and composing machinery, it is difficult to get trained men in this country for efficient handling of these. And if this Association will think out ways and means of turning out such men in sufficient number, the newspaper proprietors for one will have good reason to be grateful to them. It is true that the indigenous newspaper industry is far from being in a prosperous condition and is, therefore, hardly in a position to pay the employees as generously as their European contemporaries, but with the improvement in printing the circulation will also rise, contributing towards financial stability. The proprietors will then be in a position to pay their employees more liberally. I think you will agree with me when I say that employers in the printing and newspaper trade—in India at least—can hardly be included in the category of profiteers to-day. What I hope is that they realise that the betterment of the prospects of their employees should be as keenly looked for by them as the workers themselves. Contented employees are their best assets; and it is here that our joint efforts may accomplish a great deal—for if prospects are brightened as the result of such conferences, efficiency will naturally increase and all-round improvement will only be a question of time.

I find that attempts were made both at Poona and Bombay to give technical education to suitable young men for training in the various skilled operations of the industry, but unfortunately both attempts proved unsuccessful. It is a pity that such healthy attempts failed to attract students in any number. I notice also that lately the Bombay University has inaugurated the Faculty of Technology, in the curriculum of which is included education in the technology of printing crafts. This is a new venture, the success of which cannot be ascertained until after the completion of a course or two. But when we consider the widespread unemployment prevailing in every part of the country, we can surely expect all young aspirants to exert themselves and fully explore this fresh avenue opened before them. They should bear in mind that pioneers have always to be patient and do a lot of spadework; but their reward will come when the steady demand for trained and efficient men begins to be met from their ranks. It is for them to create a profession.

"UNECONOMIC"

One of the reasons for the failure of the two previous attempts at Poona and Bombay made by the Printers' Associations has been attributed to the precarious financial standing of the printing industry itself caused by hopelessly uneconomic and suicidal rate-cutting indulged in almost universally in India. Without going into the intricacies of economic principles, it may be said that this reprehensible tactics has never succeeded in any branch of business. A wily individual may for a time succeed in drawing more custom to himself by what he terms "attractive rates," but there soon comes a time when these same rates cease to attract and begin to repel. For quality is bound to suffer and no customer is benevolent enough to excuse faulty work because it is cheap. Price-cutting is very often met with, especially among job printing presses, simply due to the ignorance of certain press managements of costing systems. A scientific costing system on somewhat similar lines as that adopted by the British Master Printers' Association, might be introduced to advantage. Furthermore, many presses are constantly opened by persons technically unfit to run such. It would also be in the interest of the trade to make sure that certain minimum qualifications are possessed by persons in charge of a press. This is a matter which should receive the most serious consideration of all the Printers' Associations.

UNDER PRESS ACT

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the Conference is the extreme and constant risk the printers, along with the editors and publishers, run every day of their life in circumventing the Press Act and various other laws, and keeping their skin unscathed. It is well-known to you all that not only is the author of an alleged libel (if he is known at all) is answerable for whatever damages may be awarded to a plaintiff; the printer, the publisher and the editor are held to be equally and even more directly liable. But printers generally, under existing circumstances, do not know what they print and more often they cannot discriminate, even if they had time to do so. Of course no blame attaches to them; it is the editor who is responsible for whatever is published in his paper—even though it is humanly impossible for him either to see or to pass everything that goes into press. He is not legally able and never tries to shift his own responsibility for the accuracy of any report to any other member of the staff but bears the burden of all alleged blasphemy, sedition and objectionable passages as well as every attack—be it legitimate criticism or otherwise—on a public man; in short everything which the authorities or private individuals may take to be seditious, defamatory or libellous. The only person who may escape is the actual author, as the editor is not bound to disclose the name of any contributor or informant. But the peculiar thing is that the printer too must always sail in the same boat with the editor. I may be allowed to cite here from my personal xperience as to how the editor of a Calcutta paper had to go to jail for three months for the "offence" of "contempt of Court" under orders of the Calcutta High Court, with reference to an article published in the paper of which he was not the author. Of course, though pressed to divulge the name of the writer he declined to do so. But what is most unfortunate and calls for a change in the existing law is that, although the editor assured the Court that his printer was innocent and that he (the editor) was taking the full legal responsibility for the article concerned, it did not save the printer, who also was sentenced to a term of one month's imprisonment! In this country the poor printer is an absolute subordinate of the editor and can hardly say a word against the discretion of the All-high. Such anomaly, therefore, ought to be ended and the printer saved from unnecessary prosecution.

I am glad to see that this phase of the Press Act has been given the pride of place among the subjects to be discussed before this Conference. Disabilities of printers on this score have been hanging too heavily around their neck and speedy action to remedy them is called for.

FOLLOW BR. MODEL

It gives me great pleasure to find that concerted action is being taken by the All-India Printers' Association to organise this body in a business-like way on the model of the parent body in England and other parts of Europe. The aims and objects of the British Federation of Master Printers, quoted in full in the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, are very interesting reading. There is no doubt that if this Association follow in the footsteps of the British body, it stands to gain in every way.

WAGES & EMOLUMENTS

It is very necessary that the industry itself, as the Chairman has rightly observed, should be able to offer "standard conditions of wages and emoluments sufficiently attractive for youths at their school leaving age, to take up printing or any of the allied trades as their vocation in life." I have already referred to the inadequacy of such emoluments offered by Indian employers owing to the far-from-flourishing con-

(Continued on page 26)

EAT WHAT YOU PLEASE

Without Painful After-effects

How glorious to be able to set-to with a will to your favourite delicacies, meal after meal, day after day—with no fear of after-effects!

To many stomach sufferers, such pleasure will seem an impossible dream. But you *can* make it come true—easily, inexpensively, safely, as the writers of these letters have done:

"Now I can eat what I like," says one—"My appetite normal again," cries another—"Able to eat anything," claims a third—"First good meal for months," announces yet another victim. And these are only a few of thousands of stomach sufferers—all so grateful for this unexpected return of their appetite without fear of after-effects, that they simply *have* to write.

What about you? Are you always ready for a meal at meal times? Can you always eat what is set before you without a pang of fear? If not, wait no longer. Take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. See how your appetite comes back in full force as this scientific stomach remedy cleanses the system of poison, neutralises excess acid, and soothes the inflamed stomach walls.

And remember Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, taken in time, does more than just enable you to enjoy your food. It stops your stomach trouble getting serious—for, as you know, a neglected stomach may even bring you eventually to the operating table.

So start on MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder right away. Always look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on the bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. From all chemists and stores. Powder or tablets.

Ramdurg Looks Like Grave-Yard!

MAHATMA'S PROMISE TO MUSLIMS

Constitution Of Rajkot Reforms Committee

RAJKOT, April 8.

Mr. Akberalli Abdulhusein of Rajkot wires:—

Now that the award on the Rajkot dispute has been given and the people of Rajkot are expecting an announcement on the formation of the Reforms Committee, the following facts and considerations are of vital importance to the State as well as to the subjects of Rajkot. Gandhiji has given a promise to the Musalmans of Rajkot to include "their two nominees" and one of the Bhayats on the Reforms Committee. His promise for the two elected Musalmans is printed in Harijan of March 25th on page 63.

Gandhiji at the very outset of the conversation set the Musalmans at their ease by telling them that he would gladly agree to have their two nominees on the Committee as representatives of the people. They also insisted on having separate electorate. He conceded that too.

The following letter record his promise for one seat to the Bhayats.

Rajkot, 11-3-39.

Bhaishri Ranjitsinhji,

"I have received your letter. The statement which I have made about Muslims positively applies to Girasias also and if a Committee will come into existence you will certainly find the name received from you in it. So there is no need to see you now and I wish to preserve my quietness and save time.

Yours,
M. K. Gandhi."

It is to be noted that this nominee from the Bhayats is their elected representative.

In keeping the principle of election accepted by Gandhiji in case of Musalmans and the Bhayats of the State, it is but fair that he should accept the same principle for the remaining four representatives of the people.

RAJKOT MUSLIMS' PROTEST

RAJKOT, April 8.

Local Muslims met at Islam Chowk last night and passed a resolution protesting against the power conferred on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to nominate all the seven popular members of the Reforms Committee.

Speeches indicating their readiness for a fight in their demand for choosing two members of their community would not be granted, were made at the meeting.—United Press.

REJOICING AT NEWS OF MAHATMA'S VISIT

RAJKOT, April 8.

All Rajkot is jubilant over the news of Gandhiji's departure for Rajkot and much rejoicing is in evidence in the State.

The two youth leaders, Messrs. Vajubhai and Ismail Hirani, who were served with a notice at Jamnagar prohibiting them from entering the villages and making speeches at public meetings and later removed from the State, arrived here yesterday.—United Press.

BARODA, April 7. The Government of Baroda have decided to extend the concession of free attendance, medicine, operations etc. at Sir Sayaji General Hospital to all persons paying land revenue of Rs. 200 or less instead of the current standard of assessment for exemption of Rs. 100.—United Press

Villagers Raid Jail And Burn Records

MILITARY COMBS STREETS: 8 POLICEMEN AND WARDERS BATTERED TO DEATH: GRAVE SITUATION IN STATE

OFFICERS HIDE IN PALACE: PANIC AMONG TOWNSMEN

HUBLI, April 8.

Serious rioting is reported from Ramdurg State following the incident of Thursday evening when police opened fire to disperse a mob.

Incendiarism in which the State jail is stated to have been involved is reported.

Telegraph wires are reported to have been cut

8 POLICEMEN AND WARDERS KILLED

A later telegram says:—

It is now stated eight policemen and jail warders were battered to death by a mob of over a thousand, which attacked the jail in Ramdurg State yesterday.

It appears the crowd collected stones, barricaded the roads, leading to the jail and cut telegraph wires. The police are said to have, thereupon, opened fire and according to one report, 65 rounds were fired.

Several persons among the crowd are reported to have been injured. The mob then rushed the jail gates, seized records and set them on fire in front of the jail gates.

The jail authorities allowed 23 convicts and 10 undertrial in the jail to save themselves from the danger of fire.

The crowd thereafter invaded the house of the jailor, assaulted him and set fire to his house.

RAMDURG LIKE GRAVEYARD

Dr. N. S. Hardikar wires from Hubli.

A mob of one thousand from Sureban, Kittur and other neighbouring villages raided Ramdurg State jail at eleven yesternoon. They rushed jailward, burnt records, cloth, utensils, etc. and released 23 prisoners included Mr Munvalli, Praja Sangha President.

Eight police men were murdered. Telegraph communications were cut. Two villagers were killed and four wounded by the jail police firing.

State officers are hiding in the palace; 50 military from Belgaum arrived at 6 in the evening and combed streets.

Townsmen are anxiously waiting behind locked doors. The town appears to be a graveyard.

Dr. Hardikar, Hanumantharao Kaujalgi and Divakar went to see the situation yesterday and returned this morning.

Twenty armed police from Kurundwad State arrived at midnight. The situation is grave.

5 Killed In Firing At Ramdurg

DHARWAR, April 8

According to an eyewitness' account of yesterday's incidents at Ramdurg, five demonstrators were killed in the Police firing in front of the jail gate.—A. P.

Developments In Rajkot Likely

Mahatma And Sardar To Take Up Thread Of Negotiations

RAJKOT, April 8.

Although Mahatmaji's programme on arrival here is not yet settled enquiries made by "United Press" reveal that no time will be lost after the arrival of Mahatmaji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in taking up the thread of the negotiations. Their arrival according to informed circles will be the signal for some extraordinary developments.

Mr. Gibson, Resident of Western India States whose programme was to stay in Cutch for a day more is reaching Rajkot to-night at 11 p.m.

Durbar Shree Veerawalla had interview with Col. Daly, the Deputy Resident for nearly half an hour this noon.

During his stay in Rajkot Mahatmaji will stay in "Anand Niwas".—United Press.

SARDAR FLYING TO RAJKOT TO-DAY

Personnel Of Reforms Committee Expected Early

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On receipt of a telegram from Mahatmaji, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has decided to fly to Rajkot to-morrow.

It is gathered that Sardar's services have been requisitioned to implement Sir Maurice Gwyer's award for the formation of a Reforms' Committee.

It is expected that the personnel of the Committee will be announced within a day or two, after consultation with Sardar.

FOR EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES

CALCUTTA, April 7.

It is understood that the Empire Relation Trust has made a grant to the University Bureau of the British Empire for the purpose of arranging visits by persons concerned with university administration from Dominions to Great Britain and 'vice versa' with a view to assisting and securing contact between the Dominion Universities and the Universities of Great Britain

In order that advantage of the grant may be taken of by the University authorities in India, the Secretary of the University Bureau of the British Empire has, it is understood, written a letter to the Secretary of the Inter-University Board of India inviting applications. Selection of candidates entitled to be given the grant is expected to be made in June.—United Press.

Gandhiji's Services To Harijans

Mahadeo Desai's Appeal To Delhi Sweepers To Purify Themselves

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

"Mahatmaji wants high caste Hindus to approach the question of the uplift of Harijans in the spirit of penance, as they had sinned by treating them as untouchables. Yet Mahatma expects something from you also You should give up bad habits and customs and purify yourselves."

Thus remarked Mr. Mahadev Desai, private secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, addressing a meeting of the sweepers of Delhi and New Delhi in Balmiki Mandir, New Delhi. Mr. Ram Lal Varma presided.

Mr. Mahadev Desai, in his speech, traced the efforts of Mahatmaji in the direction of the uplift of untouchables as far back as 23 years when he admitted a Harijan boy in his Ashram, with the result that a lot of hue and cry was raised by high caste Hindus to whose munificence the Ashram owned its existence. Mahatmaji was thus faced with a situation in which he had to choose between financial support from caste Hindus and freedom to admit Harijans in his Ashram. At that crucial moment Mahatmaji successfully stood the test. A generous friend came forward with an anonymous donation of Rs. 13,000 when the inmates of the Ashram were on the verge of starvation.

Proceeding Mr. Desai told the audience that Mahatmaji had adopted a Harijan girl as his daughter. She was now married. Mahatmaji looked upon the husband of the girl as his son-in-law. The reason why Gandhiji had chosen Shegaon from among the seven lakhs of villages in India was that a large proportion of its population comprised Harijans, and Mahatmaji, who had adopted the life of a Harijan, wanted to live among them as one of them.

Concluding Mr. Mahadev Desai narrated several other incidents which bespoke of Mahatmaji's love for Harijans.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR STATE'S WORKERS' DECISION

To Hold Conference Outside State Limits

(From Our, Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, April 8.

In accordance with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi the Kolhapur States People's Conference is being arranged to be held outside State limits and Dr. Pattabhi, the president-elect has been informed of the same. Detailed programme will be shortly announced.

Kapurthala Ruler For America

PHAGWARA, April 7.

It is reliably understood that His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala will not go to Europe this year, but instead will proceed to America. His Highness was to leave India on his foreign trip on March 30 last, but postponed his departure for a few days. The Maharaja will now leave Kapurthala to-morrow accompanied by his personal staff, and sail for his American trip on Monday next.—United Press.

INDIA'S MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

Dr. Atal On Visits By Japanese Bombers

Hair-Raising Experiences: A Gruesome Story: Political Gain To India

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU HAS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM DR. M ATAL, LEADER OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS MEDICAL UNIT SENT TO CHINA. THIS LETTER IS DATED MARCH 11, 1939, AND IS FROM YENAN, SHENSI PROVINCE, CHINA. IN THIS LETTER DR. ATAL HAS GIVEN A BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIENCES OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA SINCE THEY LEFT INDIA IN SEPTEMBER LAST. WE GIVE BELOW SOME EXTRACTS FROM THIS LETTER:—

"In this letter I propose to give you a bird's-eye-view of our doings since we left India. We left India on the 1st September. We were cordially received at Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hong-Kong. The receptions at Penang and Singapore were on a grand scale. At Hong-Kong we stayed for four days. Here we were entertained both by the Chinese and our own people. There were dinners, lunches and tea-parties galore. We left Hong-Kong by steamer for Canton. Up the river we saw a Japanese torpedo boat; as we went further up, three Japanese 'planes appeared and circled over our steamer and then flew away. When we reached Canton, Madame Sun-Yat-Sen accompanied by two lady friends and a General, came on board the Steamer to receive us. On alighting from the boat we went straight to the Sun-Yat-Sen Memorial Hospital and from there to our lodgings at the Y.M.C.A. Here again we paid visits to, and were entertained by, all the high officials, such as the Governor, the Mayor and the General and others. Our community at Shameen also entertained us.

DEPARTURE TO CHANGSHA

The night before our departure for Changsha a big dinner was given in our honour by the Mayor of Canton. Mrs. Haldane who happened to arrive that very day at Canton was also present. It took us two days, by cars and trucks, to reach Changsha. Changsha was the headquarters of the National Red-Cross Society of China. On arrival here we reported ourselves to Dr. Lim, the head of this organisation. Here we stayed for three days and during this time we received lectures on the Red-Cross Organisation and upon the kind of work we would be called upon to do. From here we were sent to Hankow. Hankow is a good days journey by motor truck from Changsha.

HAVOC BY JAPANESE BOMBS

On our way we passed a village which two hours previously had been bombed from the air by the Japanese. The houses were burning and people were busy rescuing their friends and relations, buried under the debris of destroyed houses. It was a gruesome sight. We reached Hong-Kong at 10 o'clock in the night. Here Agnes Smedley was of great help to us. Though she was a complete stranger, after a while we felt she was one of us. She introduced us to a young Chinese friend who is married to a German girl, by the way an Aryan and not a Jew. They also befriended us and we all grew very fond of them. This Chinese friend, as I afterwards discovered, is the son of the former Governor of Shensi. Both he and his wife, I am told, played a very important part at a critical stage in the history of their country.

THREE WEEKS IN HANKOW

At Hankow, after a couple of day's entertainment, we were attached to a Military Hospital and a Red-Cross Hospital. We had hardly worked there for four or five days when the military situation at the Wuhan front unfortunately deteriorated; rumours began to pour in that Hankow was to be evacuated. To our annoyance, these disquieting rumours were unfortunately to prove true. We had hardly settled down to work when orders were received for the evacuation of the Hospitals. The Red-Cross authorities informed us that as soon as they could get passages for us in a boat, they would send us to Ichang—a place further up on the river Yangtze. We spent altogether three weeks at Hankow and during the last two weeks of our stay we only did some desultory work for a day or two here and there.

UPSETTING TIMES

After this we left for Ichang on a Chinese boat. It took us three days to reach there. On arrival here, as at Hankow, we reported ourselves to the Red-Cross and Military authorities. Again we were attached to a military hospital. We had hardly commenced work here when orders were received for the evacuation of the Hospitals, as it was feared that the Japanese would take the place shortly. So the patients began to be transported further up the river. Urgent orders came from headquarters that we should also be sent away from there. Our greatest difficulty at this time was the question of transport. At this time it was not possible to get room on any boat going up the river. So we had to remain where we were per force. The military authorities discussed with me the question of marching on foot with light baggage only in case the Japanese came within two days' march from Ichang. These were very upsetting times. Hankow and Canton had just fallen. The effect was very depressing.

VISIT OF THE BOMBERS

Japanese aeroplanes used to visit us twice a week and drop bombs. People began leaving Ichang. Shops were being closed, bread and other articles of food, otherwise so plentiful, began to be unobtainable. The whole place wore a gloomy look. If you met people whom you had talked to before these events, you felt that you were talking to the ghosts of their former selves. At Hankow we had worked for a week. Here we did not work even for a single day. We felt very much dissatisfied at being caught in this miserable situation; but there was no helping it. We sent telegrams to the head of the Red-Cross Organisation at Changsha. Telegrams which ordinarily took a few hours only now took eleven days to reach their destination, provided they were sent 'Urgent.'

JAPANESE MURDER TECHNIQUE

Information reached us that two boats which had left Hankow three days after we had left for a place up the river were bombed. One of these boats had over a thousand passengers and another about five hundred. On the small boat were our above-mentioned Chinese friends. Out of the five hundred only fifty were left to tell the tale. You will excuse me if I digress a little to tell you how they were bombed.

Two Japanese bombers appeared above the boat. They circled over it and cautiously began to come lower and lower. When they discovered that the boat had no anti-air-craft gun on it, they came lower still and dropped both explosive and incendiary bombs on it. The people on the boat jumped out into the river and began to swim for safety. As they were swimming they were machine-gunned. The boat had on it men, women and children.

CRITICAL DAYS

Coming back to our story—after four weeks' stay at Ichang we left for Chungking in a boat. The journey took us four days. At Chungking we could not see either the representative of the Red-Cross or the representative of the military medical authorities for about three weeks. They had all gone out of Chungking on some duty. These were very critical days. The Japanese were advancing everywhere. It was considered that Changsha would fall. It was being evacuated. No body knew where the headquarters of the Red Cross was At this stage a calamity occurred. Squads of men, who were to set fire to Changsha in the event of its falling to the Japanese, wrongly imagining that the Japanese had arrived at the outskirts of the town, set fire to it. Good many houses were destroyed and many lives lost before the mistake was discovered. The head of the Public Health Department came back to Chungking after we had been there for three weeks. We met him and ultimately succeeded in making arrangements for our departure for Yenan.

THE JOURNEY TO YENAN

Yenan is ten days' journey by motor truck from Chungking. We came here in an ambulance car and motor truck. On our way we had to stay three days at Chengtu and a week at Sian. Since our arrival here we have been rather busy. We are being sent to visit different medical institutions round about here. A week ago, when we were on our way to a medical school and hospital, which are eighty miles from here and had hardly gone two miles out of Yenan, the town was air-raided. As we saw the 'planes coming towards us, we jumped out of our truck and took shelter behind shrubs and in ditches. Two of them passed just over us. We wondered if the aviator would open the trap door and let fall a bomb or two. Just as these thoughts were passing through our minds we heard the noise of the explosion, and after a while a series of them followed. The town was being bombarded As soon as the raid was over we started on our journey. It took us two days to cover this blessed 80 miles. The first 60 miles we did in motor truck and of the last 20 we did 12 on foot and the remaining 8 on mules and horses. During the last part of journey we had to cross five mountains. At places it was very exciting. Here and there the path was very narrow with mountain on one side and huge ravine about 20 meters deep on the other. A slip of foot would have meant annihilation. The path was muddy.

HEARTY WELCOME

When we reached our destination we were heartily welcomed. Flags were hoisted, bands played, the walls of the village were covered with posters welcoming us. Some posters made personal references to me. This was, I discovered, due to the fact that I had been to Spain. Here they have a medical school and a hospital. The teaching is imparted in the open air near the caves. If there is an air-raid, the students and the teachers retired to the caves dug in the mountains. I found a great deal of enthusiasm here among the students. Their resources were very limited, but they made very good use of whatever little they had. I need hardly tell you that they lived a communal life. Everything was held in common and shared in common.

We returned to Yenan after three days' stay here. On our arrival I was called to a Conference of the Heads of different hospitals. At this Conference it was decided that Dr. Gholkar and Dr. Mukherjee should go to the Medical School and the hospital we had been to. Drs. Basu and Kotnis and myself will go to a hospital 12 miles from here. This hospital has two hundred beds and will be converted into a 'Model Hospital.' I have been asked to help them in its organisation. I shall have to do post-graduate teaching in addition to attending on patients. We shall leave on the 14th for this hospital. Dr. Cholkar and Dr. Mukerjee will leave on the 17th for the Medical School and Hospital, 80 miles from here.

BOMBS COME AGAIN

As you are perhaps aware, we live here in caves. My cave is 8 x 12 feet. The roof is an oval dome and about ten feet high. For furniture we have a camp bed, a table, and two wooden stools. Two or three times a week we are bombed. At the last raid, which took four days ago, they dropped 70 bombs—a few incendiary but mostly explosive. On getting warning we all ran away to the caves, only one poor man, who was caught crossing a stream, was killed right out and one wounded. Most of the bombs fell in the open space, about half a dozen houses were burnt and destroyed. Although the nearest bomb that fell was at a distance of half a mile from the cave where we were, yet the door and the window of our cave shook.

People in India have little idea of the international publicity our unit has received. Professionally we have not been of much use to our Chinese friends yet, but morally and politically our presence has been of great value. The political gain, not only to our Chinese friends but to ourselves also, has been tremendous. It has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. As regards the professional work also, the time has now arrived to do our 'little bit.'

"BRINGING GLORY TO INDIA"

JEALGORA, April 8.

Mr. Subhas Bose has sent the following cable to Dr. M. Atal, Indian Medical Unit, Fushihsha (China):—

"Grateful for message. We are confident that by your service you are offering relief to suffering Chinese brethren and bringing glory to India."—United Press.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 5, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 18, 1358
Parsi: Avan 6, 1308
Hightide: 2-52 15-51
Lowtide: 8-52 21-44
Sunrise: 6h 28m
Sunset: 6h 54m

Monday, April 10.

Easter: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Alavi' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Wednesday, the 12th instant instead of as previously notified.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Instinct, Intelligence, Intuition" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

CONCERT AT KING'S CIRCLE

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at the King's Circle, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Kashinathrao Phatak.

SARASWAT UNION

The first annual social gathering of the Union will be held at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in the King George English School Hindu Colony, Dadar, (G. I. P. Railway).

Mrs. Kamala S. Dongerkery will preside and give away the prizes.

'B' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of 'B' Ward District Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, April 16 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Sheth Kanji Vassanji Palavi Shree Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Tantanpura Road.

BOMBAY OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Dr. S. J. Meherhomji, the President of the Bombay Obstetric and Gynaecological Society will be 'At Home' to the members of the Society's 2nd Refresher Course at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at his Hospital grounds, 79-81, Tardeo Road.

KHADI BHANDARS

The A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Road, its branch at Azad Bhuvan, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi and Khadi Dyeing and Printing Works Khadi Shop, Girgaum, Vithalbhai Patel Road, will remain open on Monday, April 10 on account of the National Week reduced rate Sales.

ARYA SATSANG

Arya Samaj (227, Vithalbhai Patel Road), will hold its usual weekly Satsang to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Besides Havan, Sandhaya, Prarthana and Bhajan. Pt. S. Kavirajji, will give a discourse. The same day at 6 p.m., an open air meeting will be held at Chowpatty Sea Sands under the Kesari Om flag. Pt. Brahmanand and others will speak on "Principles of Morality."

HINDI ELOCUTION COMPETITION

At the request of several intenting competitors the competition which was to be held at Congress House to-day (Sunday) has been postponed to Wednesday, the 12th instant at 6-30 p.m.

The time for enrolling names has therefore been extended to 12th instant upto 9-30 a.m.

NATIONAL WEEK IN 'A' WARD

Under the auspices of the 'A' Ward District Congress Committee there will be a procession starting from the 'A' Ward Congress Office, Bazargate Street, Fort, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) after passing through various streets, will terminate at Calicut Street, where public meeting will be held at 7 p.m. (S.T.). Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Soonderdas Morarji, Sardar Thamansingh, Ambaram Talakchand, F. M. Pinto and others will speak.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Morocco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.

NATIONAL WEEK IN 'F' WARD

Morning 7 a.m. A cycle procession will start from the Vithal Mandir, Wadala and will pass through the various localities in 'F' Ward

BOMBAY LITERACY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Urdu Section of the Bombay Literacy Campaign Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Social Service League Library at Madanpura, Safrabadi (Mahomuddin Street).

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' on every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ALL INDIA MEDICAL LICENTIATES' ASSOCIATION

A general body meeting of the Bombay Branch, All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao's Consulting Rooms 101 Girgaum Road, Girgaum Terraces, Bombay 4.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

A meeting of representatives of different branches in Bombay Division will be held at the Branch Office of the Union at Parel to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. to chalk out a programme for holding G. I. P. Railway Workers Bombay Divisional Conference.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a public debate to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. on "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has turned a political turn coat." Mr. John Barnabas will move the proposition and Miss A. B. Pavre will oppose it.

"RED SHIRTS" PROGRAMME

An interesting programme has been chalked out for "Red Shirts" of Bombay. To-day they will start on board Jai Laxmi Steamer for Uran. They will march in procession from "Hilal" Office and after reaching the ferry wharf (Bhau Ka Dhakka) will hold flag salutation ceremony. Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, the president of the Bombay Council will hoist the Flag. Then the Red Shirts will sing "Jhanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" in chorus. After reaching Uran a programme will be gone through including Political class on the importance of National Week.

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) to-day at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the 'National Demand Day' when Sjt. Jhinabhai P. Joshi, M.L.A., will preside.

A-I. V. I. A.

General Meeting Postponed

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, Organiser and Secretary, A. I. V. I. A., writes:

It was announced earlier that the third general meeting of the All India Village Industries Association will be held in the Gandhi Seva Sangh camp at Brindavan, Bihar on the 25th April. But as the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference has been postponed indefinitely owing to plague, the general meeting of the All India Village Industries Association is also postponed until further notice.

DHARMASHALA AT KASIA

At Kushinagara (Kasia), the place where Bhagwan Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana, a Dharmashala has been constructed by Raja Baldeodas Birla. The Hon. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, United Provinces, will perform the opening ceremony of the same on Sunday, the 16th instant at 4 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), when Pt. Dina Nathaji Siddhantalankar will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Study" at 7 p.m. in the Samaj Mandir, at the Girgaon Back Road (Kakadwadi.

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday), Pandit Ogadna Dattaji will deliver a lecture on "Yadna" at 9 a.m (S.T.).

BHANDARI PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Bhandari community, to make a representation to the Government, not to proceed with their proposal of enforcing total Prohibition in Bombay, and the Suburbs from 1st August, 1939, will be held today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road (North) Dadar. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole J.P. will preside.

LEWIS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The Final of the above Tournament will be played to-day (Sunday) on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground, Parel.

4 p.m. Hard-Lines Cup:
Young Sports 'A' v. Bombay Y. M. C. A.
5 p.m. Finals:
B. E. S. T. Sports Club v. Manchester Mills' Sports Club.
The Archbishop of Bombay will preside and give away the trophies.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Sangeetha Ratnakara Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar—Vocal, Master Sankaran—Violin and Madras Venu Naicker—Mridangam at 4-15 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

St. Mary's High School Diamond Jubilee Fete

The 'fete' will be held on the grounds of the School at Nesbit Road from today (Sunday) till April 16 under the Chairmanship of Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy. Entrance will be by tickets.

Mr. B. G. Kher, the premier will open the 'fete to-day at 5-30 p.m.

PUBLIC HINDI DEBATE AT KHAR

There will be a public debate in Hindi on "Office acceptance by Congress has proved a benefit to the country" at Laxminagar Hall, Khar, tomorrow (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. Sit. Bahal will preside. All desirous of taking part in the debate are requested to give an intimation of the same at Khadi Exhibition or Khadi Bhandar.

GIVE THEM WORK: THEY BEG NO ALMS.

Mr. Purushottam Kanji, Hon. Secretary A. I. S. A. Bombay Branch writes:—

India is a vast country. She lives in her seven lacs of villages.

Her teeming millions have for the greater part of the year no work to do, no food to eat and no clothes to wear.

They can not all come to the citizens and knock at your door for help.

They ask for no charity. They want no money.

They only ask for a little work and sympathy.

We bring their productions before you. Will you disappoint them?

Purchase Khadi during the National Week.

Khadi is sold at reduced rates upto 16th April because of the National Week.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

The year's freshest fun idea!
Thanks for Everything
ADOLPHE MENJOU • JACK OAKIE
JACK HALEY • ARLEEN WHELAN
TONY MARTIN • BINNIE BARNES
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
REGAL

CAPITOL
THE PREMIER INDIAN PICTURE HOUSE
DAILY: 4-45, 7-30 & 10 P.M.
To-day and To-morrow: 2 p.m.
Great Public Reception
to
FILM CORPORATION'S
Stirring Social Drama
"Tumhari Jeet"
("THE RISE)
Featuring:—
CHHAYA DEVI, MUZAMIL,
DEVBALA, RAMOLA DEVI & others
Tickets:—Rs. 2-4, 1-8, 1-2, As. 9 and 4.
Plans Open from 9-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

MINERVA

WAS CROWDED FOR TWO DAYS!

Crowds Eager to see the latest Sensational Social Picture of Sagar Movietone!

—SAGAR—
presents

HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE
HER LAST DESIRE

Starring:
*YAKUB,
*MAYA BANERJEE,
*SATISH—B. ADVANI,
*SANKATHA—JYOTI.

Direction: YAKUB
A T
MINERVA
BOMBAY

Daily: 5-15, 7-15 and 10-15
Matinees To-day and To-morrow At 2-45 p.m.

A SUPREME RELEASE

HERE SHE IS!

GANGUBAI THE FIGHTING FURY IN
"DAUGHTER OF THE MARATHAS"
AT
MAJESTIC

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45
Booking: PEERLESS PICTURES, BOMBAY 4.

FROM THE THRILL OF ROMANCE. . . .! THE BIRTH OF LOVE DIVINE!
8 EIGHTH GRAND WEEK
—GITA LOVED MOHAN. . . . .
But could She Marry Him?
SEE THE SUBLIME STORY OF LOVE AND SACRIFICE

in
NEW THEATRES' Screen Sensation

DUSHMAN

THE ENEMY
Starring
*SAIGAL, *LEELA *DESAI and *NAJAM
Directed and Photographed By Sjt. NITIN BOSE
Music by PUNKAJ MULLICK

KRISHNA

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

JOIN THE CROWDS . . . .
TO SEE

"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"

MINERVA'S MAMMOTH HISTORICAL HIT.....

Directed By: K. DHAIBER

with an ALL-STAR Cast
headed by Flashing AMEENA
It's a picture you shouldn't miss....

COME TO-DAY AT—

CENTRAL

Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
Matinee To-day and To-morrow at 2 p.m.

FAMILY CIRCLE Annas 14 only.
Advance Booking arranged for Family Circle and above.

Book Early to AVOID Disappointment!

ANOTHER ZANANA SHOW!
On WEDNESDAY, the 12TH AT 1-45 P.M.
HUNS PICTURES'
DEVATA
IN 9TH WEEK AT
WEST END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
Matinee To-Day & To-morrow at 1-45 p.m.
A SUPREME RELEASE——

PRABHAT'S STIRRING SOCIAL:
MAZA MULGA
IN
3RD Triumphant Week

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Matinee To-Day & To-morrow at 2 p.m.

PLAZA
DADAR

FOR THE THIRD WEEK NOW
BOMBAY TALKIES'
LATEST RELEASE

NAV-JEEVAN

An Unique Story

Wherein the hero, the heroine and other principal characters appear in modern as well as ancient costumes and settings. . . . . .

Has been holding the attention of Bombay audiences and everyone who leaves the theatre sends his friends to see it

Co-starring
HANSA
The Pride of Maharashtra
Yet Another New Star from Bombay Talkies
and
RAMA SHUKUL
The Youth From The U.P. Who Won Universal Applause In BHABI

The Picture that has been declared as the finest light comedy yet produced.

Immensely appreciated for its Songs, Dance-Duets and Humour.

WITH A STRONG SUPPORTING CAST
*MUMTAZ ALI,
*SAROJ BORKAR.
*V. H. DESAI.
*P. F. PITHAWALA.
*RAI MOHAN.
*RANI BALA.

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee: 1-45 p.m.

ROXY

Distributors for Bombay Presy. RAMNIKLAL MOHANLAL & Co.

YOUNG PARSI AIRMAN'S SUCCESS

From a private cable received in Bombay, from the Commandant of the Air Service Training at Hamble, Southampton, England, it is learnt that Mr. Cawasji Burjorji C. Contractor of Bombay has successfully passed the Ground Engineering Test which test has to be passed under rigid rules laid down by Air Ministry of London and qualifies the successful entrant to hold A. and C. Licences for Ground Engineer and Licence for Parachute. This test comprises over

MR. CAWASJI B. CONTRACTOR

20 subjects, some of which are Navigation, Earth Magnetism, Meteorology, Aero Engineer, Constructions, Airmanship, Internal Air Legislations, Wireless, Parachute, etc. Mr. Contractor also holds 'B' Pilot's commercial Licence from the Air Ministry including for night and blind Flying.

Contractor has also been selected as fellow associate of the royal Aeronautical Society. He is the Sixth from India to hold such high honour.

The Commandant of the school is Group Captain R. J. F. Barton, O.B.E. who has served in Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province till 1920, and is considered an authority on practically training in all subjects connected with Aeronautics.

NEW CHARITABLE DISPANSARY OPENED AT CHIKALWADI

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The need for a sufficient number of charitable dispensaries in a city like Bombay, where economic reasons throw a large number of residents to cheap insenitary dwelings, was emphasised by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas while opening the Shri Saidada Sarvajanik Charitable Dispensary, at Chikalwadi this morning. Mr. K F Nariman who was to have performed the opening ceremony could not be present due to ill-health.

Mr Jamnadas Wwarkadas while congratulating Dr. K R Thackar for his efforts in establishing the dispensary, said that Chikalwadi was the place where the Seth after whom the dispensary is named had worked for healing the poor.

Among those who will be devoting their services to the dispensary are Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Dr. N R Suvarnia, Dr. V N Gokhale and Dr. Ughraoukar.

WOMEN "TERRORISTS" TO BE RELEASED

CALCUTTA, April 6.

The "United Press" understands that the Advisory Committee appointed by the Government to examine cases of convicted terrorist prisoners prisoners have recommended at their last meeting the immediate release of the four women prisoners including Smt. Santi Sudha Ghose and Smt. Sunity Chowdhury of the Stephen Murder case.—United Press.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, April 8

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total (Since 1st April)	Difference to Normal
Agra	93	65	—	—	—
Amraoti	103	74	—	—	—
Akola	100	70	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	99	70	—	—	—
Ajmer	89	65	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	95	66	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	83	57	—	0.3	+0.1
Allahabad	94	66	—	0.4	+0.4
Benares	94	65	—	—	—
Bareilly	91	64	—	—	—
BOMBAY	87	74	—	—	—
Bangalore	92	69	—	—	—0.1
Bhopal	94	63	—	—	—
Baroda	101	69	—	—	—
Belgaum	96	64	—	—	—0.2
Bahawalpore	89	59	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	100	76	—	—	—0.1
Bellary	102	79	—	—	—0.1
Bhavnagar	97	70	—	—	—
Chitagong	80	68	1.7	1.7	+1.0
Calcutta	85	67	0.1	1.5	+1.3
Cuttack	97	76	—	—	—0.2
Cawnpore	98	68	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	92	75	0.3	0.3	+0.2
Colombo	87	73	1.5	3.7	+2.0
Cheerapunji	65	54	0.1	0.2	—2.0
Cocoanada	—	77	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	88	74	0.5	1.5	+0.7
Dehra Dun	79	54	—	0.1	—
Delhi	88	65	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	85	44	—	—	—0.2
Darjeeling	56	42	0.4	0.5	+0.1
Desa	98	60	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.9	—
Fort Sandeman	67	48	—	0.3	—0.1
Gorakhpur	91	66	—	0.1	+0.1
Hyderabad (Dn.)	97	76	—	—	—0.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	78	65	—	—	—
Indore	95	61	—	—	—
Jhansi	97	66	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	96	63	—	—	—
Jacobabad	92	65	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	90	69	—	—	—
Karachi	84	67	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	69	51	0.9	1.1	—
Khandwa	100	67	—	—	—
Lucknow	95	67	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	84	54	—	0.2	—0.1
Lahore	83	50	—	—	—0.2
Lyallpur	83	53	—	—	—0.2
Multan	85	60	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	94	71	0.1	0.1	—0.1
Madras	90	79	—	—	—0.1
Marmagoa	87	75	—	—	—
Malegaon	99	65	—	—	—
Mussoorie	49	44	—	0.4	—0.1
Mahableshwar	85	68	—	—	—0.2
Murree	53	39	—	0.9	—0.4
Mount Abu	89	62	—	—	—
Masulipatam	89	63	—	—	—0.1
Mandalay	99	66	—	—	—0.1
Mangalore	90	77	—	—	—
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	84	63	—	—	—0.3
Nagpur	98	69	T	0.1	—
Ootacamund	73	55	—	—	—0.1
Patna	92	67	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	79	47	—	—	—0.6
Poona	98	63	—	—	—0.2
Pachmarhi	87	58	—	—	—
Port Blair	82	73	0.5	0.5	+0.4
Quetta	61	38	—	0.4	—
Ranchi	85	62	—	0.5	+0.4
Rawalpindi	75	46	—	0.7	+0.1
Rangoon	92	76	T	—	—0.1
Ratnagiri	87	73	—	—	—
Rajkot	99	65	—	—	—
Sialkot	80	53	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	60	38	—	0.2	—0.9
Sholapur	102	79	—	—	—
Shillong	66	54	—	—	—1.2
Simla	54	43	—	0.4	—0.1
Surat	100	69	—	—	—
Salem	83	77	—	—	—0.4
Trichinopoly	99	79	T	—	—
Trivandrum	90	76	2.2	2.7	+1.9
Visagapatam	88	79	—	—	—0.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, April 8.

A western disturbance is still approaching the North-West Frontier. Thundershowers have been fairly wide spread in Assam and south Peninsula. Scattered showers also occurred over Bengal, Bihar, east Central Provinces and north Madras Coast.

Dry temperatures were markedly below the normal from north Baluchistan to western Himalayas, in east Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, south Bengal and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Trivandrum 2 inches; Chittagong 1¼"; Tezpur, Kodaikanal 1"; Barisal, Madura 3-4"; Port Blair, Darjeeling, Pendra, Cochin, Calingapatam ¼"; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar Gauhati, Dhubri, Silchar, Jessore Naya Dumka, and Calicut ¼".—A. P.

Bus Drivers Without Licences?

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A statement issued by the Bombay Suburban Busmen's Union this morning says:

The strikers are full of enthusiasms and the strike is gathering more strength.

Several buses it is alleged on Mahim-Jogeshwari Route are plying without proper licences and enforcements. This fact was brought to the notice of Mr. Ketwar, Inspector in charge of Mahim Station, yesterday by Messrs. Masani, Purshottam Trikamdas and Shantilal Shah, but no action has been taken to stop them running without the necessary proper licences and endorsements.

The Inspector said that he was powerless to immediately stop these buses from running. A representation has been made to the Dy. Commissioner of Police (Bombay M. V. Dept.) to take action in the matter.

Last night a meeting of the strikers was held at the Union Office, where they voluntarily gave up their badges and licences to the Union officials for safe custody.

At the request of the Union the Taxi drivers have decided to take passengers at one anna per head on the various routes. This they hope, will lessen the inconvenience caused to the public.

Pickets have been posted at various bus stands who appeal to the Public to boycott the buses till their demand for impartial arbitration for their grievances is conceded.

Suburban Service Disorganised: Strikers Stand Firm

BOMBAY, Saturday.

We are requested by the Bombay Suburban Busmen's Union to publish the following:—

"To-day, the Bandra Bus Strikers entered the second day of their struggle. The strike is gathering strength. Several routes have been closed down and the whole Bus Service has been practically disorganised. Out of about forty buses, which run usually, only about ten are running to-day.

UNLICENSED DRIVERS?

The Mahim Jogeshwari Bus Service has been running without proper licenses and endorsements. The drivers, in this service have no licence to run the bus in the Bombay limit. This irregularity was immediately brought to the notice of the Inspector-in-Charge of Mahim Station, but he has not taken any action, so far, to stop these buses from entering Bombay area, without licence. This connivance of the police officer has been instrumental in indirectly helping the company against the just struggle of the strikers. It will be interesting to note, that when certain other irregularities were brought to the notice of the Suburban D. S. P., he immediately took action and stopped the buses from running. It is curious nay disgraceful, that this petty police officer should connive at the break of the Police regulations and thus side with the company in a trade dispute. Representations have been made to the higher authorities in this connection, and it is hoped that the Government will soon intervene and stop this breach of police regulations.

Danda public have shown their active support for the strike by boycotting the buses on that route, with the result that the Company had to stop the service on that route to-day. The Fisherwomen are going on foot rather than travel through buses rule by blacklegs.

WORKERS INTIMIDATED

The Company, as usual, has started to intimidate the workers. It has withheld the licenses and budges of two workers who went to work but have joined the strikers to-day. Last night a meeting of the strikers was held at the union office when the strikers voluntarily gave up their badges and licenses to the Union Officers as they were afraid of intimidation and coercion on the part of the Company.

In the evening, a procession of all the strikers started from the Union Office and went to Bombay Garage, Santa Cruz, shouting "Bandra Bus Boycott" "Strike Zindabad" and other slogans, and requested the public to help them in their just cause. A meeting was held near the Bombay Garage. It was addressed by Com. Purshottam Tricumdas and Ashok Mehta. It was decided to start intensive mass picketing from tomorrow. The speakers exhorted the strikers to remain firm and peaceful against all odds. The District Congress Committee has shown it's sympathy towards the strike and requested the public to boycott the buses. All the Suburban Congress Committees are lending their active support to the strike."

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Session To Be Held On April 20

PATNA, April 8.

The annual session of the Gandhi Seva Sangh which was to be held on April 20 has now been decided to be held from May 2 at Brindaban, District Champaran.—United Press.

NEW LIFE
FOR EVERY PART OF YOUR SYSTEM!
Keener appetite, improved digestion, purer blood, steadier nerves and renewed vitality for you if you take Alembic HEMO-DRAKSOMALT, the well-known tonic!
From all good chemists
Alembic
HEMO DRAKSO MALT
Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.,
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HOW TO BE HAPPY

By C. V. CLARK

Woman should be happy if she would realise she cannot be popular with her maids except at infrequent intervals.

That it is no disloyalty not to feel like "taking sides" in a family row, and no sign of weakness.

That the change of life affects every woman differently, and it is merely disquieting and perfectly useless covertly to "compare notes" with someone else of the same age.

That to worry fiercely and agonisingly at intervals about growing old and not getting enough out of life is a universal and immemorial habit among all the humans, and no indication of any particular egotism or rampant ingratitude in the individual.

That if she wallows in hot-stuff novels and mushy films it's probably because they are the emotional vitamins she is in need of at that particular juncture in her life. and there is no earthly reason why she should not indulge in them and be happier—except a puritancial embargo placed by a generation now dead.

That she will "not" feel as she did yesterday in hates, loves or friendships because to-day is not yesterday. The finer the woman the more she will deplore her inconsistency and it is 'quite' inevitable.

That "natural affection" is a sentimental fallacy. She should waste no time attempting to like and understand the temperaments of those in her family who are naturally alien to her. There is 'no' disloyalty or 'personal' failure in cordially disliking a blood relation. or a parent. There should be no hampering sense of guilt.

That it isn't unhealthy, morbid, or queer cordially to detest the things other people love and revere. It is only unhealthy and unwise not to voice the individual divergence when absolutely necessary. If it is essential for the soul's peace and integrity to state disbelief in God, fresh air, and England's sanity, it is better to risk it than stay convulsively bottled up and resentful of emotional or intellectual pressure

DON'T BE A BUSY-BODY.

That there is no point in being busy and industrious and always "doing something'. unless there is necessity or inclination. Laziness is often the winter of a woman's existence in which lovely things are growing invisibly—even to herself. It has been the wrong upbringing that makes relaxation and temporary sloth appear immoral.

That the loyalty she so passionnately admires and desires to emulate in someone else is sometimes lack of imagination. She cannot help being born with clean, quick perception of other people and it will out. She can do nothing about the unfortunate remarks she made, the unfortunate confidences she was betrayed into in a moment of emotion; except pigeonhole the experience for her own future guidance, and shut up about it like a clam to everyone else! Like a calm!

That, contrary to English belief, it is not wicked not to have a sense of humour.

That it is quite normal and natural, with the world as it is, not to want babies.

That it is equally normal and natural, with the world as it is, to want babies more than anything else.

That to regret the time, the money, the sympathy, and the love she has wasted on the ungrateful and the merely unperceptive is even greater waste. It is, boiled down, another of those cases where she got more in the giving than they did; and she should add it all up that way.

That to regret not having been "kinder" and "juster" to more generous or "bothered more" about someone who has died, is a wicked and abortive form of particularly feminine self-torture. The chances are a hundred to one the dead never thought about it; and if they had not died it would never crossed her mind either.

Curiosity, No Crime

That it is no sign of wantonness to wonder what A is like to be married to. To realise suddenly just how attractive someone else's choice is with a five-minute old engagement ring on her finger. It's human, if a trifle out of place, and an indication of emotional virility.

That everyone is hellishly lonely sometimes, and it is easier to blame the loneliness and put it down to someone else's inability to come up to scratch emotionally and intellectually, than to realise it's a sudden involuntary exile and wilderness that waits for every woman. It would be nice if one could arrange these moments of stark loneliness for the bedroom or bathroom; but they frequently happen when she should be happy particularly in emotional contact with someone or a group, and they always will. Loneliness has little to do with being alone.

That practically no one realises when they are happy. Women realise, all too sharply and vividly, when they have been happy; and the realization is accompanied by a secret feeling of guilt because this happiness was not sufficiently savoured and appreciated when it was there. Eve re-acted that way immediately she was exiled from the Garden of Eden. It is any wonder it has become an incurably hereditary attitude?—'Eve.

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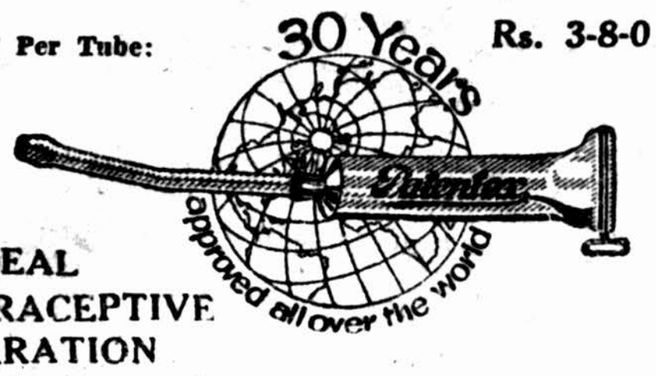

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Problems Before Printing Profession

(Continued from page 20)

ditions of the industries themselves. But I have reason to hope that things are bound to improve with the improvement of indigenous craftsmanship.

Before concluding my remarks let me express my warm thanks again for the honour you have done me to-day by asking me to preside over your deliberations. Believe me, however inadequately these thanks may be expressed they are not the less sincere for that. That I regard journalism as an honourable profession goes without saying, since I am devoting my own life to it and I wish I were better able to do justice to a subject which I have so much at heart. Modern printing with its wide and ever-extending ramifications, is a marvellous and intricate institution. No single man, even of the profession, can do more than understand his own little department thoroughly. How much more difficult it must be for a votary of another profession—allied though it might be—to be familiar with all the details. Yet I shall not fail to discharge my duties in guiding the deliberations of this Conference to the best of my ability.

CUTCH OBSERVES NATIONAL WEEK

First Fruits Of Parishad Propaganda

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTCH MANDVI, April 8.

With a view to tackle the problems arising out of the suspension of Satyagraha and with number of invitations pouring in from all parts of Cutch, though not completely recovered, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, President Cutch Prajakiya Parishad, has once again started on the propagarda tour of the villages.

This time, first preference has been given by Mandvi Taluka Accordingly, he arrived here yesterday evening and addressed a huge public meeting, in the Azad Chowk. Thousands attended, the Muslims were in striking numbers.

This meeting was one of the series of meetings which have been arranged, to celebrate the National Week.

GREAT AWAKENING

It is for the first time in its history, that Cutch is celebrating the National Week, and it is due to the great awakening amongst masses, owing to the vigorous Parishad propaganda for the attainment of Responsible Government.

Mr. Meherally leaves to-day for Koday, and then he goes to Bhujpur, Bidada Gadhsisa and a number of other places, small or big, in the Mandvi Taluka for several days, for which an elaborate programme of processions, meetings and discussions with the workers, etc. has been arranged.

Pope To Broadcast Speech On Polish Situation

ROME, April 8.

The Pope is expected to make important references to Foreign Affairs in a broadcast speech tomorrow morning. It is thought that it may touch on the Polish situation as the Vatican is understood to be pursuing an active policy of mediation between Poland and Germany.—Reuter.

FORM COUNTRYWIDE ORGANISATION

And Evolve Printers' Federation On British Model

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second session of the All-India Printers' Conference, in the course of his speech emphasised the necessity for the founding of a countrywide organisation of printers. He suggested that district associations should be formed which should be brought into a Presidency alliance and ultimately evolved into a federation of all master printers' associations. He pointed to the example of the British Federation of Master Printers, whose objects included dealing collectively with all matters affecting the industry, to promote and further the interests of the members in general and to improve the status of the industry, to collect and circulate information in all matters relating to the industry and to promote, watch over or take action, in regard to legislative measures or proposals affecting or tending to affect the industry and to further the principles and practice of uniform and scientific methods of costing.

He deprecated the present "suicidal price-cutting" and suggested that the State should intervene as was done in Japan.—A. P.

Disguise Competition Results

29 ALL-CORRECT ENTRIES, EACH GETS RS. 69/-

There were twenty-nine All Correct Entries. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 69). Rupees Sixty-Nine only.

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Charni Road, BOMBAY 4.

PRASANGAURIBEN V. PANDYA
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Fort, BOMBAY 1.

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Dondaicha, West Khandesh,
T. V. RLY.

Jharia

D. E. DOSHI.
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LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
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Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY MOHOMEDALI,
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Hamid Road.
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

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AMINABAI,
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SIDHPUR.

Sendhwa

VRAJLAL M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA (Holkar State).

DISGUISE COMPETITION CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations	Illustrations.
A	3
B	18
C	6
D	16
E	2
F	14
G	11
H	8
I	15
J	5
K	12
L	9
M	1
N	7
O	17
P	4
Q	13
R	10

TWO ERRORS

There were Two Hundred and Fifty-eight entries with two mistakes. Each of the following successful competitors gets (Rs. 3-14 as) Rupees Three & Annas Fourteen only.

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(Continued on next page).

DISGUISE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from previous page).

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Sakharam Kir Road,
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Miss JER P. BALAPORIA,
ANDHERI.

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Chevat Mahal,
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C/o. A. A. Limdawala,
Eslampura DAHAD.

(Continued on next page).

DISGUISE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from previous page).

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Eslampura DAHOD

Dondaicha

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C/o. Sahamohomad Suleman,
DONDAICHA.

ALIMOHOMAD SHAHMOHOMAD,
C/o. Sahamohomad Suleman,
DONDAICHA.

MEMON A. A. M. N. ALIYABADWALA,
C/o. Bhai Abdul Aziz Dawood
DONDAICHA.

Elichpur

A. HAMEED,
Co-operative Auditor,
ELLICHPUR Camp.

Gadat

D. A. BHATT,
Gadat Via Billimora,

Gurukul Supa

A. A. VIDYAVRAT,
P. O. Gurukul Supa,
Via Navsari.

Gadag

B. S. NAGARKATTI,
Gadag Pharmacy,
GADAG.

Hubli

S. S. MAJIGUD,
Store Audit Office,
HUBLI.

Igatpuri

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Near P. O.
IGATPURI (Nasik).

Jakhau

H. B. ANJARIA,
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Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

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Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

K. S. JOSHI,
Chandorkar Wada,
JALGAON E. K.

HARILAL KESHAVJI,
Jalgaon Jamod
(Dist. BULDANA Berar).

NAGJI BAWABHAI,
C/o. Vrajlal V. Bros.
JALGAON.

NAGJI BAWABHAI,
C/o. Vrajlal V. Bros.
JALGAON.

NAGJI BAWABHAI,
C/o. Vrajlal V. Bros.
JALGAON.

NAGJI BAWABHAI,
C/o. Vrajlal V. Bros.
JALGAON.

Jharia

K. P. ROY,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
Post JHARIA.

DOLATLAL PRAGJI,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

JAYANTILAL B. DOSHI,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
JHARIA E. I. R.

GUNVANTI MEHTA,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

GOCULDAS PITAMBAR,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

D. V. DOSHI,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

A. B. HARADHAN,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA,

BALARAM DUTTA,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

AMARCHAND MADHAVJI,
C/o. R. L. Doshi,
P. O. JHARIA.

Kapadwanj

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKARLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKARLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

SANKERLAL LALUBHAI,
Sutarwada, Ramji Mandir,
KAPADWANJ.

Karachi

SUGLRABAI,
C/o. U. N. Antaria,
Quetawala Bldg.,
Napier Road,
KARACHI

J. P. DHAMDACHHIA,
11, Cliffton Road.
KARACHI,

J. H. SMITH,
No. 12 Lotia Bldg.,
Napier Street,
KARACHI.

Bhayawadar, Kathiawar

M. R. GHETIA,
Khisara Ghetiana,
BHAYAWADAR.

Dhoraji

A. A. DHABARIA,
Nadi Road,
DHORAJI.

SATAR KASAM,
C/o. Ahmad Moosa,
DHORAJI.

Gondal

KAMDAR HASMUKHLAL VANMALI,
C/o. Vanmalidas Makanji
Bhojrajpara,
GONDAL.

Junagadh

PANWALA EBRAHIM KHANMOHOMAD.
Mochi Bazar,
JUNAGADH.

ALIBHOY USUFALI,
Mandvi Chowk,
JUNAGADH.

MEMON A. GANI HAJI AHMAD,
Own Shop,
Jail Road,
JUNAGADH.

SAIYAD HASANALI MOHOMADALI,
Central Jail,
JUNAGADH

F. GONSALVES,
Datar Manzil,
JUNAGADH

D. FONSECA,
Datar Manzil,
JUNAGADH.

BHATT ART STUDIO.
Kings Road,
JUNAGADH

KULSUM A. KARIM,
Abba Essa Shop,
Jail Road,
JUNAGADH.

REHMATBI R. USTAD.
Mahabat Madresa,
JUNAGADH.

Lalpur

Mrs. LAXMICHAND KHAJUNA,
Lalpur,
Via JAMNAGAR.

Mrs. LAXMICHAND KHAJURIA,
Lalpur,
Via JAMNAGAR.

VASANTRAI GIRDHARLAL,
Lalpur,
Via JAMNAGAR.

KANTA LAXMICHAND,
LALPUR.

BACHI BEN LAXMICHAND.
Lalpur,
Via JAMNAGAR.

VILASMATI GIRDHARLAL,
LALPUR.

H. M. DHAKAN,
LALPUR.

D. G. PUROHIT,
LALPUR.

G. B. PUROHIT,
LALPUR.

HARILAL SONI,
LALPUR.

Morbi

HUSHAIN KARIMKHAN BIDIWALA,
Near Kubernath Mandir,
MORBI.

BATUK,
C/o. T. A. Vyas,
Mooli (KATHIAWAR).

Lucknow

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MOHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MOHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MOHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MOHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
LUCKNOW.

AKBERALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road.
LUCKNOW.

M. ALIBHOY.
4-5 Zamir Mansion.
Gwynne Road.
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road.
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road.
LUCKNOW

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road.
LUCKNOW.

M. M. ALLARAKHIA.
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINALI MOHOMADALI,
Opp. City Station,
LUCKNOW.

M. M. G. HUSEN,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY BOMBAYWALA,
4-5 Zamir Mansion,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY BOMBAYWALA,
4-5 Zamir Mansion,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY BOMBAYWALA,
4-5 Zamir Mansion,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY BOMBAYWALA,
4-5 Zamir Mansion,
LUCKNOW.

MOHSINBHOY BOMBAYWALA,
4-5 Zamir Mansion,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

KULSUMBAI AKBARALI,
Hamid Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380 Gwynne Road,
LUCKNOW.

AKBARALI J. HIRJI,
380, Gwynne Road, LUCKNOW.

Maroli

SHANKER BHAGWAN MASTER,
Maroli Koliwada School,
Post MAROLI.

Mangalagiri

R. N. SHEON,
Krishna Cement Works,
Post MANGALAGIRI.

Mhow

A. H. KAGZI,
C/o. Alibhoy M. Gulam
Hushain,
Abbas Bldg.,
MHOW C. I.

Murtizapur

MOHOMAD NURUL HAQUE,
S. I. F. Police.
MURTIZAPUR (Berar).

Nasik

KANTILAL HARIRAM PATHAK,
General Merchant,
NASIK Road.

Nadiad

GUNWANT S. DESAI,
Desai House,
NADIAD.

Ongole

J. FLETCHER,
Chimakurthi,
ONGOLE, M. S. M. Rly.

Pardi

BHAGWAN B. PATEL,
Pardi Station B. B. Rly.

Palanpur

BACHIBEHEN LEHERCHAND SHAH,
Khadi Bhandar,
PALANPUR.

JETHALAL BHAGWANDAS GHACHELIA,
Near Kapadia House,
PALANPUR.

Palitana

PRAGJI KESHAV,
Khadia Bazar,
PALITANA.

(Continued on next page).

DISGUISE COMPETITION RESULTS

(Continued from previous page).

Poona

B. G. CHANDEKAR,
306 Vetal,
POONA, City.

B. G. Chandekar,
306 Vetal,
POONA, City.

Pachora

TAIYABALI ALIBHOY,
Post Pachora,
Dist. KHANDESH.

Rajpur

VAID WAGHJIBHOY BHANABHAI,
RAJPUR Via Julasan Station,

Ratnagiri

S. R. SARDESAI,
Barve Wada,
RATNAGIRI.

Ranpur

GANDHY RAMNIKLAL MANILAL,
Motor Office,
RANPUR B. S. Rly.

Raipur

JIVRAM HIRJI CHOHAN,
C/o. Laxmi Press,
Bansli Road,
RAIPUR.

Sidhpur

FIDAHUSHAIN,
C/o. Abdulhushain Jiwaji Deesawala,
SIDHPUR N. Gujarat.

K. M. RANGOONWALA,
C/o M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR.

ATIKABAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Musjid,
SIDHPUR.

K. M. RANGOONWALA,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR.

K. M. Rangoonwala,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR.

MOHSINBHAI AKBARALI ZERI
Usufpura
SIDHPUR.

A. RANGOONWALA,
C/o. M. F. Rangoonwala,
Islampura,
SIDHPUR.

ATIKABAI,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.

KHANBAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.

BANOOBAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid.
SIDHPUR.

ATIKABAI,
C/o. H. A. Tamakuwala,
Opp. Islampura Masjid,
SIDHPUR.

Sailu

M. SARASWATHI,
C/o. M. B. Moorthy,
Station Master,
SAILU, N. S. Rly.,

Sendhwa

VRAJLAL M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA, (Holkar State).

V. MANSUKHLAL,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA.

VRAJLAL M. SHAH,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA.

V. M. Shah,
Bombay Agra Road,
SENDHWA.

Shigli

K. N. Patil,
P. & R. Shigli,
Dist. DHARWAR.

Savanur

Dr. K. G. NADIG, L.C.P.S.,
SAVANUR.
Dist. DHARWAR.

Shahda

H. H. HUSHAINI,
SHAHADA,
West KHANDESH.

H. H. HUSHAINI,
SHAHADA,
West KHANDESH.

Ujjain

UPADHIA AMBALAL M.
Signaller Rly., Station,
UJJAIN, Road,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may ask for a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5, provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny requests must reach our office by 6 p.m. on 19th April, 1939.

Requests for scrutiny must be sent together with the payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of an entry having been left out by oversight the above-mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

KYAIK-HTI-YO
The Rocking Pagoda

By A. K. MEHTA.

Every year in the month of Tabaung corresponding to February-March, thousands and thousands of devout Buddhist pilgrims flock to attend the holy festival held annually at Kyaik-hti-yo. The hill on which the famed rocking pagoda stands is nearly 3500 ft. high, and is reached by a ten-mile motor road from Kyaikto station which is 94 miles away from Rangoon.

A MIRACLE?

The Kyaik-hti-yo phaya (pagoda) stands on a big boulder balanced perilously on the extreme edge of a rock projecting out from the main hill. The greater portion of the boulder hangs over the precipice apparently defying all laws of gravity and it appeals to be a miracle that it does not topple over and crash into the yawning chasm below. The legend says that it is kept in its place by the hair of Buddha buried under the pagoda and given to a hpoongyee by Lord Buddha himself at the time he returned from Tawadeintha, the second heaven of the Nat devas.

The naked eye cannot see the pagoda shaking but when thin bamboo strips are placed between the boulder and the rock beneath and then the boulder is pushed, the bamboo strips can be distinctly seen to be bending rhythmically which proves the boulder is shaking, thus justifying the name, 'the rocking pagoda.'

GOLDEN DOME.

The believers buy gold leaf from the trustees of the temple who make a flourishing business of this and get them pasted on the dome of the pagoda. Thus new layers of gold leaves are always being added to the pagoda and even to the rock.

A wonderful view of the surrounding country can be had from the top of the Kyaik-hti-yo hill. To the east can be seen the Martaban hills fading far away into Siam. The Sittang is seen tracing its glistening zig-zag course through paddy fields to meet the Gulf of Martaban visible on the south, on clear days, men with powerful eyesight and more powerful imagination can discern the shining dome of the Shwe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon far away in the north-west.

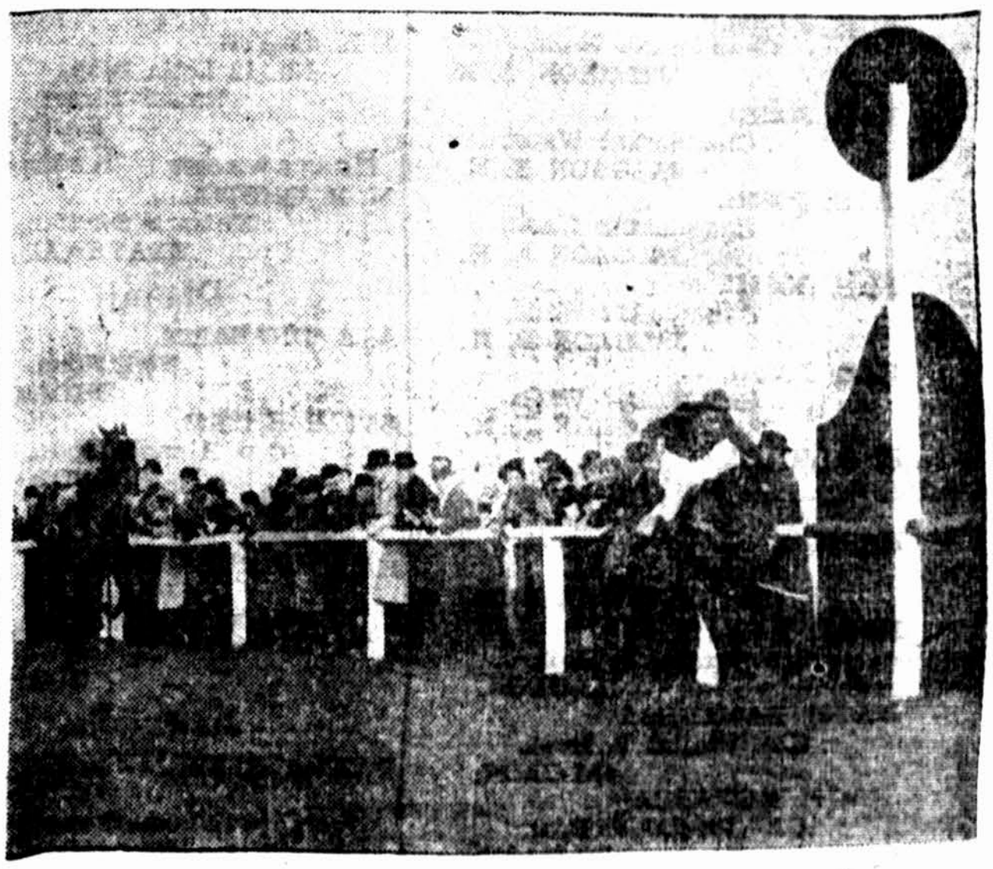
THE ROCKING PAGODA, perched perilously on a rock.

Others Papers—"Please Copy"

Stockholm.—The large newspapers of Stockholm have made an agreement not to publish detailed reports of crimes, social offences or trials involving young people under 25, unless the circumstances are exceptional; nor to use names or pictures. The object is to aid in the cure of offenders, not make more difficult their regeneration. These papers have appealed to others to join them in this enlightened practice.

The old saying "Two can live as cheaply as one" is applicable to-day only if one of the two is on a diet.

A gold digger's first aim is to hit the dollar mark.



Winner in the Grand National. "Workman" (T. Hyde up) winning the Grand National from Macmoffat.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Anil Biswas 12-30 p.m. Radio Orchestra: Hamsadhwani. 12-40 Ahmed Dilawer. 12-55 Ebrahim. 1-5 J. L. Ranade. 1-30 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 6-0 D. M. Nadkarni. 6-10 Purba on the Sitar. 6-15 G. M. Durrani. 6-30 Mammu Khan. 6-40 Recorded Melodies. 7-0 D. M. Nadkarni. 7-10 Ahmed Dilawar. 7-25 Vichitra Been Solos. 7-35 J. L. Ranade. 7-55 Bara Numberchi Kholi (Marathi) by D. V. Gupte, produced by A. I. R. Artists. 8-15 Ahmed Dilawer. 8-30 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 9-30 News in English 9-50 New Books. Review by Philip Wade. 10-5 Symphony Orchestra. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-30 p. m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 10-5 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Bai Laxmibai of Baroda.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Jaunpuri on Cornet. 8-5 Majidanbai. 8-20 Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Asad Ali Khan. 8-45 Mohammad Shafi. 9-0 R. D. Joshi. 9-15 For Young Listeners. 12-0 noon Silver Screen. 1-0 p.m. Masterworks. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Majidanbai. 6-25 S. M. Ghosh. 6-30 Muhammad Shafi. 6-50 Jait Siri on Sarangi. 6-55 R. D. Joshi. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Next Week's Programme. 8-10 Majidanbai. 8-30 Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Asad Ali Khan. 8-55 Sarinda Recital. 9-0 Muhammad Shafi. 9-50 New Books, by C. H. Barry (Relayed from Lahore). 10-5 Evening of Song. 10-40 Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 p. m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Asad Ali Khan. 6-30 Instrumental Duet. 6-35 Majidanbai. 6-55 Sarod Recital. 7-0 Muhammad Shafi. 7-15 Your Selections. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 R. D. Joshi. 10-0 Asad Ali Khan. 10-15 Instrumental Duet. 10-20 Majidanbai. 10-30 R. D. Joshi. 10-45 Muhammad Shafi.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. Jantri Sangha. 8-35 Banerjee. 8-55 Jantri Sangha. 9-0 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 9-20 Jantri Sangha. 9-25 Ashit Mukherjee. 9-45 Shaila Devi. 10-5 Music Lesson. 10-45 Stage and Screen. 11-5 Erwin Klein. 6-0 p.m. Church Bells. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Harendra Nath Nundee. 7-40 Akinchan Dutt. 8-0 Indubala. 9-0 My Piano and I 9-20 Bertram Magnoni. 9-40 Melody Duo. 10-10 Dance Music.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s.)

8-30 a.m. to [illegible] Calcutta 1.

31.28 m.

6-0 to 9-0 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-0 Drama.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

5-0 p.m. K. N. Ramamurthi Iyer: Vocal. 5-30 S. A. Kuppusami: Vocal. 6-0 K. N. Ramamurthi Iyer: Vocal. 6-30 S. A. Kuppusami: Vocal. 6-45 Madras Radio Theatre. 7-30 Karaikudi Srinivasa Iyengar: Vocal. 8-10 Jaya Jaya Gokula Pala: Bhairvin. 8-20 Karaikudi Srinivasa Iyengar: Vocal. 9-20 Sheep without a Shepherd by Rev. D. R. Bazely. 9-35 Shrimati Soundararajam Venkatesan: Vocal. 10-20 Surati on the Gotuvadyam.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s.)

5-0 to 9-35 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-35 A Delius Programme. 10-0 Harold Holden: Baritone. 10-20 G. Arangi-Lombardi. 10-30 Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Salig Ram Kohli. 6-15 Gauhar Sultan of Lucknow. 6-35 Prithvi Raj Soi. 6-45 Nazeer Ahmad of Amritsar. 7-0 For Countryside. 7-45 Nazeer Ahmad: Ghazals. 8-0 Prithvi Raj Soi. 8-10 Salig Ram Kohli. 8-25 Gauhar Sultan of Lucknow. 8-45 Prithvi Raj Soi. 8-55 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur. 9-5 Gauhar Sultan of Lucknow. 9-45 Interlude. 9-50 New Books by C. H. Barry. 10-5 Sindhi Kafis. 10-20 Ali Bakhsh of Kasur: Thumri; Geet. 10-40 Gauhar Sultan of Lucknow.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Kali Das Rahut 6-20 Hashmatbai of Allahabad. 6-45 Gat Poorbi on the Sitar. 6-50 Mubarik Hussain. 7-0 Kumari Ratna Kashalkar. 7-20 Records by Request. 7-50 Kali Das Rahut. 8-10 Kumari Ratna Kashalkar. 8-30 Hashmatbai of Allahabad. 8-50 Tan Paltas. 9-5 Kumari Ratna Kashalkar. 9-50 New Books by C. H. Barry (Relayed from Lahore.) 10-5 Easter. 10-35 Hasmatbai of Allahabad.

B B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on the Table. 7-45 Easter. 8-25 Music of Years. 8-50 Arthur Dulay Quintet. 9-20 Saturday Sport. 9-30 Sunday News. Week Newsletter. 9-50 Sports Talk. 10-0 Religious Service.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. An hour with villagers. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

RESTORATION OF A HISTORICAL SITE

Husain Rumi Shah Turk's Tomb

AHMEDNAGAR, (By Mail.)

It is learnt from the Secretary, Young Muslim Society, Ahmednagar, Deccan, that steps are being taken by the Muslim Public and especially by the Y. M. S. in order to effect restoration of the Historical site of Husain Rumi Shah Turk's Tomb through the Huzur Mamlatdar, to the Mussalmans of Ahmednagar.

It may be recalled that the historical site has attained growing importance especially during the recent historical and archaeological researches by the Government Departments recalling as they do the Memorial to the celebrated Turkish Engineer

It seems he was chiefly responsible in casting the rare metal and mould of twin and a prototype of the famous Mulk-e-Maidan cannon now installed and to be seen at Bijapur.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY UNION

Organisational Work In Bulsar

The General Secretary, B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

Having deputed Mr. M. A. Patkar, an old worker of the Lal Bawta Girni Kamgar Union, the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union has, in right earnest, commenced the organisational work in the Bulsar Division.

Visiting all the stations one after another, Mr. Patkar is collecting the grievances of the workers of the various departments. It has been decided to open a branch of the Union at Surat which is proposed to function under the direction of a recently elected provisional committee consisting of seven members with Messrs. Ranchhod Murar and M. A. Patkar, respectively as the President and the Secretary, the former being an ex-employee of the Company.

From the reports received at the Head Office, it appears that the Railway Officers of the Bulsar District and especially of the Engineering Department are completely oblivious of the civilised age, we are living in at present.

With the failure on the part of their higher officer to pull them up, the P.W.I.'s and the Sub P.W.I.'s are living under the rosy notion that what they are in the midst of feudalism with themselves as the feudal lords and the gangmen as their serfs.

Some times the gangmen are required to leave their distant homes at 3 o'clock in the morning, sweat for the Company from 5 a.m. till 8 p.m. with only an hour's recess and return to their respective station at 10 p.m. Their scheduled duty hours are only eight. And yet for six hours' extra work they are paid not even a pie.

The Gangmen are provided with blankets only once in three years, whereas even the cows and buffaloes of the P.W.I.'s and Sub P.W.I.'s are seen covered during winter with blankets.

The general policy of the company to effect retrenchment in a concealed manner i.e. by getting work done with the depleted strength of the staff and avoiding to fill in vacancies, is carried out in the Engineering Department. The share of each Gangman's work becomes absolutely crushing. The bulk enlarges still furth r because some of ment in a shameless manner. The share of each Gangman's work becomes absolutely crushing. The bulk enlarges still further because the P.W.I.'s and the Sub P.W.I's employ some of the Gangmen for their domestic work at the bungalows. The exceptionally beautiful gardens surrounding these bunglows, will convince anyone that they are the result of the serf labour extracted from out of the Gangmen.

The salary which the Gangmen get is miserably low. Carelessness of the office in drawing up the pay sheets heightens their woes. Not rarely does it happen that on the pay day one of the Gangmen is amazed to learn that his whole month's work is not at all accounted for. It is only after submitting repeated applications which are rejected on the grounds of petty technical shortcomings, that his pay is refunded after three or four months

No wonder in the circumstances that the workers are spontaneously feeling the urge of resisting the highhandedness of their superiors in an organised manner. The whole division is aflame with discontent The treatment received at the hands of the officers is acting only as oil on the flames of discontent. It is at such a moment that the Railwaymen's Union has commenced the work of organising the workers of the Bulsar Division. The Union is satisfying the acutely felt need of a fighting organisation.

During the last week three public meetings were held at Broach, Udhna and Bulsar. The meetings passed two resolutions unanimously. One of these urged upon the workers the need of resisting the inhuman conditions existing in the various departments by means of a fighting organisation, and welcomed the opening of a branch of the Railwaymen's Union at Surat.

The other stressed the necessity of a single Union resulting from the unity of the B. B. & C. I. Railwaymen's Union and the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Employees' Union on the basis of equal representation to each. Welcoming the efforts of the former in this direction this resolution called upon the workers to become its members till the unity is achieved Messrs. M. A. Patkar, Shiv Vichal and Ranchhod Murar spoke at these meetings and workers of distant stations had gone to attend them.

POLITICAL PENSIONS BILL

Circulation For Eliciting Opinion

RANGOON, (By Air Mail.)

In the House of Representatives, on the motion of Mr. U Ba Hlaing the House agreed to circulate the Political Pensions Bill 1939 for eliciting opinion thereon. The object of the Bill is to fix certain definite amounts as allowances to the members of the Burmese Royal families and to decide those who would be entitled to the same.

Mr. U Ba Hlaing described the great hardships experienced by the members of the ex-royal families for want of sufficient allowances for their maintenance. The statement in the Bill said the British Government and capitalists had gained a lot from the Burmese Royalty by the annexation of Upper Burma, but it was a matter of deep regret that the mempers of the Burmese Royalty had received scant attention from the British Government.

Mr. Ganga Singh, supporting the motion, said he knew many of the members of the Royal families living in wretched conditions in Mandalay and it was a shame for the country.

The Home Minister, U Ba Pe, agreed to the motion for circulation and it was declared carried. —United Press.

Delhi Workers' Demands Conceded

(From A Correspondent)

For some time past sensation has been prevailing amongst the workers of the Delhi Cloth Mills.

The Mill Authorities announced long ago that one lakh of rupees would be distributed as bouns amongst the workers numbering about 16,000 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the company. But as no bonus has yet been paid to them, the workers held several meetings under the auspices of Workers' League and Textile Labour Union at Roshnarabagh, T. B. College Maidan, and before the mill gate in which Sreemati Chandoo Bibi and Mr. Ajit Das Gupta presided and took decision to boycott the Jubilee and go on strike if bonus were not distributed in time.

On the 4th early morning while a meeting of the Union was being held at the gate of the mills the workers joined it leaving work. The Mill authorities closed the min gate.

At noon the authorities started distributing bonus when another meeting of the workers was held under the presidency of Shrimati Chandoo Bibi in which the workers were instructed to resume work as their demands have been fulfilled. The situation is now normal and great enthusiasm is noticed amongst the workers for this unique victory.

Huge Preparations For Kisan Conference

Exhibition To Remain Open Till 13th

GAYA: April 4.

Mr. Achyuth Anand Prasad, Publicity Officer, the All-India Kisan Sabha, 4th Session, has issued the following to the Press:——

Batches of Kisan foot-marchers, weary and footsore, yet afire with zeal and enthusiasm, have begun to pour into Gaya to attend the All-India Kisan Sabha.

We have just been informed by telegram that over 400 Kisans have started on foot for Gaya from the Lalganj Thana in Muzafferpur; 400 workers from Monghyr, led by Pandit Karyanand Sharma, 200 volunteers from the Patna Mazdoor Union and 300 volunteers from the Tehta Training Camp under the direct command of Mr. Ganguly, the G. O. C., of the Kisan Sabha and workers on bike from Muzafferpur and particularly from Hajipore, have also wired the dates of their respective arrivals.

With blazing sun, the idea of accommodating visitors, delegates and kisans in camp on the Kisan Sabha ground has been given up. A finely situated Bungalow amidst trees and green plantation near Bharat Seva Sangh on the Mecklodganj Road for the leaders, a magnificent Dharmashala on the Purani Godown road for the delegates station Dharmashala, and Tilha Dharmashala and several other houses for the kisans in general—these have been fixed up for the people to stay.

A special bungalow against which stands silhouetted the Katari hills and which commands a very fine prospect all-round has been chosen for the President-elect. Delegates fees have been fixed up at Re. 1/-.

The exhibition will remain open from the 6th to the 13th instant. The Subject Committee will sit on the 7th inst. from 3 p.m. and its sitting will be concluded the following day. The Open Session on the 9th and the 19th inst. will begin from 6 p.m.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahommod will come here on the 6th inst. by the noon train and will perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition at 6 p.m. on that day. He will be duly received at the station by the Executive members of the Reception Committee but the visit being a private one there will be no demonstration. The Exhibition will be open to ladies only on the 8 th inst. from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and again on the 12th inst. from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. The Exhibition tickets rates are two annas per head for the 6th inst. and one anna per head for the rest of the days. Children below five years will have free admittance.

Varied programmes for entertainments with special arrangements for Pardanashin ladies have been planned by the Exhibition Committee. A special stadium with a stage has been constructed for the purpose and the tickets rates will be four annas and two annas per head according to seats.

Exhibits from Shanti Niketan, Sriniketan, the veterinary, rural development, health and cottage Industry Departments and from the All India Spinners' Association etc., have already been put up for display together with various other side shows and other stalls are also being booked.

Sjt. Sahdeo Singh, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee is busy arranging the stalls. Thanks to the strennous endeavours of Mr. Jagannath Prasad Sahu, a most indefatigable worker in our midst, assisted by Pandit Ramratan Shukla and Lala Umeshwari Charan, the construction of the big open session Pandal is nearing completion and only the different blocks remain to be demarcated.

Liberal arrangements have been made for artistic lights in the Session and Exhibition Pandals. Visitors tickets are being sold in large numbers. The President-elect arrives from Lucknow 'via' Patna by the noon train of the 7th inst. In accordance with his wishes the idea of the Presidential procession has been abandoned. He will be received at the station by the executives of the Reception Committee only. The daughter of Pandit Jadunandan, Chairman of the Reception Committee, having definitely improved, the activities of the Reception Committee have gathered renewed momentum.

Appalling Condition Of South Arabia

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

ADEN: By Mail.

For one hundred years the British Protectorate in the South-Western corner of Arabia preserved its independence and integrity, but the country is now impoverished and the various Sultans almost all, find themselves unable to live without the stipends of Government.

Disunion, ignorance, need and ruin are the outstanding features of the protegees. How has this been brought about? Who is responsible for all this state of affairs? Why has the country given up agriculture and even pastoral pursuits? Why is there not a single respectable school in any part of the Protectorate? All these are questions which must be answered by somebody who knows the true facts of these Sultanates.

The British Government have recently delegated Captain Ingram to subdue the tribes of Hadramout and introduce European amenities into that vast but backward state. Years roll by without any felt improvement. The people of Hadramout seem to resent the idea of colonization although their leaders had invited British interference.

Captain Hamilton is teaching the Subehis law and order. He has succeeded at least for the time being, with the help of bombers, to keep the Subehis quiet. That's alright but will be able to teach them useful trades? He has sent a flock of woolly East African rams to Awdhali district for breeding wool-producing sheep because the Awdhali country is high and cold.

Attempts are being made in Yaffa to make the Yaffis amenable to well-organized administration but these people are very jealous of their time-honoured system of civil administration.

The Imam Yahia has lost Shabwa under Air-Force pressure and there is at present a moving propaganda suggesting that the Yafais throw away the British Protection and join the Imam of Yemen, but is there much use in doing this? Syed Hussain Addabagh, an Arab rebel is trying to infuse life into the dead Yaffais, but his attempts to import arms into the Protectorate appear to have met with no success. The Aden Fortress is carefully equipped and the Protectorate is required not to be a source of worry or a passage for the enemy to Aden.

State Aid Essential To Art

Bombay Premier's Assurance

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, was in a reminiscent mood this morning when he presided at the anniversary day celebration of the Art Society of India held at the Laxmi Baug Hall, Girgaum.

He enlarged at length on his strenuous life in the past, his intense love for music, and how he encouraged Rahmat Khan, a brilliant musician, who, however, died a pauper.

Mr. Kher confessed that he had no claims to belong to the fraternity of artists and he therefore cast "envious glances" on the artists present in the hall. The conceptions of an artist, he said were long hairs, unshaven cheeks, and men who spoke when they liked. The artists present in the hall, however, one could see did not confirm to this description.

They were all well-groomed, well-dressed, clean shaven gentlemen, whose cheeks were as smooth as Hebe's unrazored lips.

Speaking on art, the Prime Minister stated that art could thrive only on public and state support. Indian art received a serious setback due to want of state patronage and Indian music was regarded as barbarous incoherent noise by foreigners. All the fine arts, had to go through several handicaps but he was glad to know that the arts "were coming into their own."

He looked at art not from the point of view of an artist but as a patriot. His life, he said had been too strenuous to devote to the cultivation of fine arts but as Prime Minister, it was now his duty to give it all possible encouragement.

Art, he observed, was necessary as food and drink and it was necessary that art should be brought within the easy reach of the masses. After his becoming a minister, he had given his best attention to the subject and if he had not done anything tangible so far, it was not because he did not take any interest in it, but he had to tackle more important problems. He however assured those present that the matter would receive his immediate attention.

He desired to know why there should be two art societies in Bombay and added "If I am satisfied that the two societies will work unitedly I will do my best for them." Further he said "If I am satisfied, I move, and when I move I do, and then things go on moving.

Regarding the suggestion that fine arts should be made university subjects he said that very soon the university would come under Bombay Government and it was his intention to introduce fine arts in the curriculum.

Mr. V. R. Amberkar, Hon. Secretary of the Art Society, gave a short history of the Society during the last 21 years and its objects among other things were to foster a spirit of comradeship and co-operation among different artists and to provide an art library for the use of the members.

Mr. V. V. Oak, proposed a vote of thanks and the programme came to end with a demonstration in painting by Prof. Walter Laughammer.

DERAILMENT ON B. N. RAILWAY

BOMBAY, April 8.

The Coal Manager of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway sends the following wire from Adra under to-day's date:—

"At about 3-30 hours of date, while 219 Down Adra-Shalimar goods was proceeding from Ondagram to Vishnupur, twelve loaded wagons were derailed; of them six capsized blocking the main line from mile 127 21 to 127 3. No loss of life or injury to any person. Normal working is expected to be resumed by about 18-01 hours."—United Press.

ALL EYES ON WARDHA SCHEME

Dr. Syed Mahmud On Task Before Pupil Teachers

PATNA, April 6.

The Hon'ble Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister, gave a send-off last evening to the pupil-teachers who have just completed their training under the Wardha scheme of education in the Patna Training School, in the midst of a distinguished gathering.

After dilating at the outset on the origin of the scheme, Dr. Syed Mahmud pointed out how it had received approbation not only in this country but outside. It was just an experiment, he said, but the experiment had to be made with this because no other scheme was forthcoming. They had to wait with patience for the result.

Continuing the Minister exhorted the pupil-teachers to realise their tremendous responsibility. He said that not only the eyes of the province but those of the whole world were turned to them, because in their efforts depended the success of the scheme.

Another heavy task which the pupil-teachers had to perform, the Minister concluded, was that they must make sincere and serious efforts towards the eradication of petty considerations relating to caste, community, etc and help in the creation of a national angle of vision.—United Press.

Military College For Ranchi

RANCHI, April 7.

The Government of Bihar, it is understood, have finally decided to open a military college in Ranchi. The college will be situated in the Ranchi Radium Hospital which is vacant now.

The college will be formally opened, it is understood, on [illegible] 15.—United Press.

About Studios And Stars

MOVING PICTURE MONTHLY

Special Annual Number

Summing up his views on the traditional beauties' of the countryside Dr. Johnson had once said—"When you have seen one green field you had seen them all." The learned Doctor would certainly have been less harsh on the 'green fields', had we been in a position to prescribe a 'course' of our 'cinema annuals' for him

ENOUGH READABLE MATTER

This year's annual number of "The Moving Picture Monthly" is, however, an exception. It is very seldom that one comes across so much readable matter in a publication of this sort. Primarily endeavouring to cater exclusively for the average cine-goer, the publishers have nevertheless spread their net far and wide, the contributions covering in some form or other, most of the important screen problems of the day. Some of the 'efforts' are of necessity 'amateurish' and there's too, a certain amount of overlapping in the choice of subjects, which could have been avoided—but with all that there's enough to keep us busy for several afternoons.

THE ARTICLES

This is hardly surprising, considering that quite a large number of the contributors are persons whose names are synonymous with the progress and advancement of the industry. A strikingly well-balanced article is that of Alice Ames Winter—who has something to say on 'the artistic side' of motion pictures—a subject on which she can claim to speak with authority. Frank Capra—one of Hollywood's best-known 'top-notchers'—whose creations represent the 'ne plus ultra' of screen portrayal—correctly gauges the trend of the modern cinema-going public in his concise but highly suggestive effort wherein the creator of "Mr. Deeds" wants films to go further than merely discharging their primary function of 'entertainment'—and be able to "say something."

There are a host of informative articles written in a readable style. To mention only a few—Ram Bagai's excellent article on "Montage," Dr. Edgar Dale's scholarly survey of films in the United States—Howard Estabrook's plea for more cooperation between Director and Writer and Welford Beaton's appeal to Indian Producers to tell stories of their country "to the eyes of the world, not to its ears"—all more than repay attentive reading.

Amongst the 'local' efforts—the pride of place must be given to Vasantee's—"My Uphill Task." India's Deanna Durbin, makes a neat attempt to give us an insight into her real sources of inspiration. She is, to use her own words—"craving for international popularity", who will not appreciate such noble sentiments in an artiste? It's indeed a pity that the publishers of this annual couldn't lay hold on some of the 'older gang' from amongst our artistes for contributions, as it would be interesting to know what 'they' are craving for!

'WHO'S WHO' A NECESSITY

Those responsible for bringing out the annual have for once given us something of the type we are always on the look-out for—and if they can manage to include an artistes' 'Who's Who'—covering most of the 'highlights' and some of the more promising 'second-raters'—in their future numbers, they will have done a distinct service to the highly inquisitive but usually ill-informed Indian picturegoer. It will certainly be a pleasant innovation!

J. A.

IN FRANCE THEY MAKE

Films As Cheap As In India!

A LESSON TO OUR PRODUCERS

When the low technical standard of Indian film is compared with Hollywood, we often hear the remark "But look at the huge amount they spend on their pictures"!

Below we reproduce an article about film production in France where they produce outstanding pictures almost as cheap as in India. Instead of envying the million-dollar productions of Hollywood our producers must take a lesson from France.

American film executives, who are becoming with budgetary expenses, are beginning to show a persistent curiosity, through the media of their Paris offices, as to how the French film people manage to produce pictures for 2,000,000 francs each (at present exchange rates a little over 50,000 dollars or a lakh and twenty thousand rupees and still make them good. It is a pardonable curiosity, considering the success in America of such modestly budgeted pictures as "Grand Illusion", "Un Carnet de Bal," "Le Mioche" and "Ballerina." Further, in 1939 the French hope to send across the Atlantic even more pictures of this calibre, none of which will have cost more than dol. 100,000 to produce writes F. G. Smith, Jr., from Paris, in "New York Times".

And so a study of French production costs might prove both interesting and enlightening. Take, for example a rather expensive film costing 2,800,000 francs. The author of the novel upon which the film is based (and a majority of French films seem to be based upon modern novels or stories) will get approximately 5 per cent. or 140,000, for the rights. The director (unless he is one of the several successful producer-directors of the day) will get an equal amount. Perhaps 25 per cent. will be divided among the leading players. The technical staff will receive about 15 per cent. Studio expenses and equipment will amount to a few hundred thousand francs more. The remaining funds will be divided among writers and adapters, decorators, costumers and film costs.

CHEAP SETS

This is very different from Hollywood's notorious extravagancies, even though the comparative expenses are figured in proportional scale. For here the technical staff receives more than half as much in salary as the highest paid stars, and the latter do not compare in earning power to the high bracket performers in Hollywood.

But most striking of all is the slight amount which is spent in France on set construction. Over here—with rare exceptions, such as with "La Marseillaise", which was a box-office failure, and those films produced with the co-operation of the French Army or Navy—the meaning of the word "spectacle", in the Hollywood sense, is not known. It is fortunate, for concurrence would leave the French industry penniless, with nothing to show for its pains. There have been few French musical films and no attempts to glorify the Gallic leg. Exploding volcanoes, Samuel Goldwyn storms and hurricanes, fires, icebergs, hippopotami and all the dangers, natural and unnatural, which confront men in strange places are happily beyond French ken, principally because they cost too much money.

REALISM

With admirable realism, the French have concentrated in putting la vie romancee on the screen without noticeable embellishment. The producers have no use for the happy ending when the happy ending was unnatural (as it is at least half of the time). They have been free, of course, of the Will Hays office pressure, and although the church lists its preferences, its influence is not so profound as it is in the United States. When the French have wished to be honest, there has been no power but public taste to temper the desire.

Of such integral honesty is the latest great French film, "La Bete Humaine." For more than a month it has played to packed houses at the Madeleine, one of the largest cinema houses in Paris. It will probably run for a month more. This picture, adapted from Emile Zola's story, is woven of the deepest tragedy of life—the story of a man whose parents and grandparents were drunkards. He cannot escape the curse they bequeathed him—the urge, on certain occasions, to kill. This Jacques, a railroad engineer, falls in love with a young girl, already married. His happiness is short-lived. In one of these sudden attacks of madness he murders her. The next day he leaps fom his speeding locomotive to death.

SIMONE SIMON

It is strong stuff—two violent deaths, one suicide. The suicide ends the picture. It is truth at its shocking best (or worst) and it is played to the hilt by Jean Gabin and Simone Simon. Gabin never played in a role with more simplicity and understanding. Back in her native land Mlle. Simon displays the talent which Hollywood never gave her an opportunity to show. And, as no person has succeeded before, Jean Renoir, the director, has seen the romance and the paradoxes of railroad life—the smoke and the speed, the dirt and the freshness of the country air through which the train flashes momentarily.

It is a challenge to the American cinema to produce more films of the character of "Algiers", "Three Comrades" and "The Citadel." It is also a challenge to the French cinema, or the critic of "La Canard Enchaine" plaintively voiced last week what many French movie-goers are wondering: the world of spies, guns, drunkards, prostitutes and violent deaths certainly does exist but is there not also one in which people take time off to chuckle and laugh?

BERNARD SHAW FILM COMING

"Pygmalion" To be Seen Soon In India

"Pygmalion," film adaptation of Bernard Shaw's famous rib-tickling stage farce, is on the way to India's theatres, with Leslie Howard starred in the role of the phonetics professor who on a bet transforms a London guttersnipe into a duchess with hilarious consequences both for himself and the girl.

The part of the Cockney flower-seller who is made into a lady almost against her will is played by Wendy Hiller who became an overnight sensation as the result of her performance on the London stage in "Love on the Dole." "Pygmalion" introduces her to Indian audiences for the first time.

The picture is unique in respect to being the reproduction which persuaded Bernard Shaw to change his mind regarding the filmization of his stage plays, for four years ago the celebrated playright vowed he would never again part with the screen rights of any of his dramas.

The direction was in the hands of Anthony Asquith and Leslie Howard, who in this production, made in England, combined his acting talents with that of direction. Featured in prominent supporting roles are Wilfried Lawson and Marie Lohr, one of London's best-known character actresses.

The story of "Pygmalion" revolves about Professor Henry Higgins, world-famous expert on phonetics, who is convinced that his method of teaching can turn the most ill-bred, untutored person into a suave sophisticate, and gets an opportunity to prove his point when a Cockney flower-girl, Eliza Doolittle, asks him to accept her as a pupil in elocution and deportment. He does so on condition that she obey his orders implicitly, and ultimately passes her off as a duchess at an ambassadorial reception. In the interim, however, Eliza falls in love with her professor, bringing about unexpected and hilarious complications.

The picture was filmed on a lavish scale, with scenes duplicating London's famous Covent Garden, the Thames embankment, street scenes, the brilliant reception and a wide variety of interiors contrasting the luxury and poverty of a big city.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT AND JAMES STEWART TEAMED FOR FIRST TIME

James Stewart may be Hollywood's most eligible bachelor, but his screen romances continue to flourish unabated, with Claudette Colbert selected as his latest feminine co-star in "It's a Wonderful World."

A notable teaming of the season, it marks Stewart's third heart affair opposite charming film heroines in recent months. He stepped from the arms of Joan Crawford in "The Ice follies of" 1939 to wed Carole Lombard in "Made for Each Other," and now Miss Colbert, lately seen in "Zaza", has been borrowed from Paramount to share honours with him in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, a rollicking comedy mystery story.

Prepare For Crisis That Looms Ahead

U. P. Will Resist Any Attempt To Restrict Provincial Govt.'s Powers In War Time

LUCKNOW: April 8.

A RESOLUTION DECLARING THAT THE PROVINCE OF U. P. SHOULD NOT RECOGNISE THE LIMITATIONS SOUGHT TO BE PLACED ON THE ALREADY LIMITED POWERS OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS THROUGH THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION NOW BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT WAS PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED PROVINCES CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided.

The resolution declared that the proposed amendment of the Constitution was with a view to restricting the powers of the Governments in the event of a war. The resolution further declared that every attempt by the Central Authority to impose the policy of the British Governments on this Province should be resisted.

"The Council trusts," the resolution continued, "that the Provincial Government will act in accordance with this declaration and in the event of war will follow the policy of the Congress regardless of any restrictions imposed on them."

The Council also passed a resolution on the National Demand and drew attention of Congressmen to prepare the Province for the national and international crisis that looms ahead. It regretted the disruptive forces that were at work in the country.—United Press.

INDIAN AIR MAIL

Over Thirty Attempts At Development: Emergence Of Modern Services

Over 30 attempts have been made since 1927 by the Government, Imperial Airways and foreign air companies, for the improvement and development of air mail in India.

Under arrangements with Messrs. Stack and Leete who flew to India in Moth aeroplanes two mail bags—one for Lahore and the other for Delhi—were closed by the Karachi post office on February 15, 1927 and despatched. On the occasion of the Royal Air Force display at New Delhi mails were conveyed to and from Risalpur, Kohat, Peshawar, Lahore and Ambala to Delhi on February 17 and 18. A mail bag was despatched from Rangoon to Penang by a seaplane of the Air Survey Company Limited which left Rangoon on March 31, 1927.

In April 1929 was started the first regular Air Mail Service from India. A direct air mail service was established between England and India, and mails for most of the countries in Europe and for Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Persia were sent by this service.

The Indian State Air Service, a state owned air mail line was established in December 1929 between Delhi and Karachi to connect with the Imperial Airways Service between India and England. This service was operated by the Delhi Flying Club from January 1932.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Towards the end of 1930, the Royal Dutch Air Company established a fortnightly service between Holland and the Dutch East Indies across India. A French Air Company also began to operate in the same year the Marseilles-Saigon Air Service across India. These services dropped mails for India at the frontier posts of entry and were not allowed to carry internal Indian traffic. In 1932, however it was decided to use both services for the carriage of Indian foreign mails to places which are not served by British air services.

An air parcel service was introduced between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and India in May 1931 and July an air mail post card service was also introduced An air mail post card, first of its kind in the whole world was put on sale to the public, bearing a stamp of 4 annas and a blue air mail label printed thereon.

In January 1932 the Cairo-Mwanza Air Mail Service of Imperial Airways was extended to South Africa and the first despatch of the air mails from India for South Africa was made from Karachi on January 20, 1932.

Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Limited, under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service.

The internal service between Delhi and Karachi maintained by the Delhi Flying Club ceased to operate from July 4, 1933. A new company, called the Indian Trans Continental Airways Limited, working in conjunction with Imperial Airways Limited started from July 7 a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Calcutta. The service was extended to Rangoon via Akyab from October 1, 1933 and to Singapore from December 15, 1933.

The Indian National Airways Limited introduced from December 1, 1933 a daily mail and passenger service between Calcutta and Dacca and a weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon. The Madras Air Taxi Service started from February 19, 1934 a bi-weekly air mail service between Madras and Calcutta. Later on however these services ceased to operate.

A new weekly air mail service was opened from December 1934 between Karachi and Lahore, the service being operated by the Indian National Airways Limited. This service was later duplicated.

During 1935-36 increased facilities for the transmission of correspondence were provided. The service between Calcutta and Singapore was duplicated and operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian-Continental Airways. A connection was established at Athens between the westbound planes from Karachi and northbound planes of the Greece-Germany Air Service. Use began to be made of the air service operated by Imperial Airways between Khartoum (Sudan) and Kano (Nigeria) for the despatch of air mail to West Africa.

A new weekly air service was established towards the end of 1935 by Messrs Tata Sons Limited for operation during May between Bombay Trivandrum.

Since 1935 air mail correspondence for places in the United States began to be accepted for despatch by the internal air services in that country. Correspondence for South America was also accepted for transmission by air via Germany or France.

In 1936-37 the service between Singapore and Australia was duplicated, the Khartoum-Kano weekly service was extended to Lagos and a weekly air mail service was introduced between Penang and Hong-Kong.

Another internal air service was opened between Bombay and Delhi in November 1937 and yet another from Bombay to Kathiawar in November 1938. These services are utilised for the despatch of inland surcharged mails.

EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME

The Empire Air Mail Scheme was inauguranted with the eastbound service of Imperial Airways which arrived at Karachi on February 27, 1938. Simultaneously with the introduction of this scheme, the frequency of the internal feeder services, namely Karachi-Madras, and Karachi-Lahore was increased first to four and then to five times a week. Karachi-Madras service was extended to Ceylon and Bombay Trivandrum service to Trichinopoly to connect with the Karachi-Colombo Service.

"GOVT. CANNOT CRITICISE TARIFF BOARD'S FINDINGS"

Indian Commerce Chamber Protests Against "Inordinate Delay" In Publication Of Reports

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, in the course of a Press communique says:

The Tariff Board is a quasi-judicial and independent body and it is highly objectionable that the Government should criticise the findings of this Tribunal in the manner in which they have done. Such action raises a "fundamental question of the relationship of the Government with the Tariff Board", observe the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta in the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India, Department of Commerce in connection with the Reports of the Indian Tariff Board on Sugar Paper and Magnesium Chloride Industries published recently, and the Government's Resolution thereon.

""IMPROPER CRITICISM"

The Committee particularly refer to the remarks made by the Government in their resolution on the Tariff Board's Report on Sugar regarding the observations of the Board in respect of excise duty on Indian sugar. The Committee state that apart from the fact that the Tariff Board could not have omitted to give consideration to the incidents of excise duty in relation to the level of protective duty required in this particular case, if they were to give a complete picture of the sugar industry as they visualised it in order to determine the rate of protection for the remaining period, such criticism on the part of the Government is highly improper as it is calculated to influence the judgment of future Tariff Boards and make them hesitant and difident in reviewing all the aspects of industry and the whole question in all its bearings in future enquiries.

The Committee further point out that the Government have, in the case of all the three industries differed from the considered recommendation of the Tariff Board and it is not without significance that in each case the decision has been to reduce the level of the protective duty recommended by the Board.

The Committee also disapprove of the tendency of the Government to shorten the period of protection as compared to the recommendations of the Tariff Board's.

"INORDINATE DELAY"

The Committee also protest against the inordinate delay in the consideration and publication of the Tariff Board's Reports as evidenced by the three recent cases in which the Report on the sugar industry was published more than a year and a quarter and the other two on Paper and Magnesium Chloride about eleven months after their submission to the Government. The Committee also recall the undue delay in the publication of the Tariff Board's Report on Glass Industry and strongly object to such procedure which leads to uncertainty and instability in the industry concerned.

WILL SHIAS LEAVE LEAGUE?

Moulvi Nasirhusain's Fatwa To Followers

(From Our Correspondent)

AGRA CITY, April 8.

Moulvi Nasirhusain, head of the Shia Sect, is reported to have issued a Fatwa, ordaining all the Shias to sever their connection with the Muslim League.

This Fatwa is welcomed by the leading Shia politicians, including Sir Wazir Hasan.

The Fatwa places Mr. Jinnah who belongs to the Shia Sect, into a piquant position.

An interesting development is expected.

"NATIONAL WEEK"

"Prohibition Day" To-day

Prohibition Day: 8 a.m. (S.T.) Volunteers Rally at Gowalia Tank Maidan and flag salutation at the same place to be performed by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

11 a.m. (S.T.) Priti Bhojan at Congress House. Harijan guests have been invited to attend.

6 p.m. (S.T.) Public meeting at Ghorapdeo Maidan. Mr. L. M. Patil will preside and Sjt. D. S. Babrekar, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, Sjt. P. R. Lele and Sjt. K. L. Borkar will address on 'Prohibition'.

National Week In 'G' Ward

FLAG SALUTATION AT SAITAN CHOWKY

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a Flag salutation will be performed at Saitan Chowky in the office of the Bharatiya Navayuvak Mandal to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. and a public meeting will be held on the same day opposite the office of Navabharat Yuvak Mandal, Zakeria Manzil, Gokhale Road South at 5-30 p.m. when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Sjt. G. J Patel, Sjt. Tajuddin F. Ajmeri, Sjt. Chandrabhansingh and others will address. Sjt. I. S. Patel will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT TARDEO

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Tardeo on Friday night under the presidentship of Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh.

Sjts. A. V. Choudhari, Mansingrao Jagtap and N. I. Upadhyaya spoke on the important of National Week and appealed to the audience to buy khadi and help the Government to make the prohibition a success.

Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh narrated the history of Jallianwalla Baug and advised the audience to carry out the constructive programme. He also appealed to them to always stick to non-violence and truth.

Kathiawar Chiefs In Conference

Jamsaheb On Federal Items: Final Decision At Bombay Meeting

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, April 7

The meeting of the Kathiawar first and second class Chiefs and Ministers came off yesterday in the Jamnagar House, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar presiding. Among the invitees were the Wankaner, Dhrol, Porbandar, Palitana, Muli and Vadia rulers. Besides, there were representatives of some other states together with their ministers.

Discussions, which centred round the Instrument of Accession to Federation, the recent instructions conveyed to them through the Viceroy's address at the Delhi Chamber of Princes meeting and the formulae lately circulated by the Resident for the Rajputana States, lasted for more than seven hours.

In an interview to the pressmen, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar emphatically stated that they discussed Federal structure on the basis of the co-operators reaching some workable formulae on Justice and Police being made Federal items but remarked that the pressmen should refrain from asking what the formulae is. As to revenue, he stressed that the acceptance of this item on the basis of Federation would snatch away more powers and consequently they were not going to lose their important source of revenue without which their status would be worth noting.

He added that on April 15 is to come off the Hydari Committee meeting at Bombay soon after which they would again hold their deliberations at Bombay when final decisions would be reached. He hoped that that would be the last meeting to reply to the Government of India on the Federal issue.

BARODA DEBT CONCILIATION ACT

Scope And Object Of New Measure

BARODA, April 7.

"The primary object of the Debt Conciliation Act", says a Press Note issued by the Baroda Government, "which is one measure constituting the Debt Legislation—the other being the Agricultural Debt Regulation Act administered by the Judicial department—is to reduce the ever-increasing burden of agricultural indebtedness and to effect conciliation by setting up conciliation boards.

"The Act is applicable to debtor agriculturists only whose annual agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 750, or those with a total income of Rs. 750, whose income derived from agriculture is not less than Rs. 500. The amount of debt for which conciliation is sought should not be less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 25,000. The Act, during the year 1937-38, was applied to Sankheda Sinor and Karjan talukas of the Baroda district, Mahuva taluka of the Navsari district and Dhari and Kodinar talukas of the Amreli district."—United Press.

BAN ON MEETING BENGAL MINISTERS

JHARIA, April 8.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President has issued a statement stressing that a ban on Congressmen participating in official social functions also applies to interviews with ministers so far as Bengal Congressmen are concerned.—A. P.

MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARD FOR INDIA?

League Council Resolution

Sub-Committee Report On Wardha Scheme To Be Circulated To Members

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League concluded its session this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

The question of forming a National Guard on All-India basis was considered and it was resolved that presently as the first step a Muslim National Guard should be formed and organised in each province under the direct supervision of the President of the Provincial Muslim League and a committee consisting of the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Ziauddin of Peshawar, Mr. Usuf Haroon and Mr. Syed Amjadali be formed to examine and formulate a uniform basis all over India and submit a report before June 15 next.

The Council resolved that the report of the Sub-Committee appointed to examine the Wardha Education Scheme be circulated among the members of the Committee to elicit opinion before May 15 next and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League should examine the report in the light of opinions received and formulate a definite proposal as early as possible.

The Council condoled the death of Maulana Mazhuruddin and the King of Iraq.—United Press.

FOR SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSH'P

International Alliance Of Women

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship is holding its Thirteenth Congress in Copenhagen from July 8th to 14th this year. There is a certain boldness, almost a defiance to fate, in organising an international meeting in these days, and especially a "thirteenth" meeting! But women are going to prove that in the steady pursuit of their aims there is no such thing as luck.

And Denmark and Copenhagen are just as determined in making their plans. Her Majesty, the Queen of Denmark, has graciously consented to become Patroness of the Congress. At the Opening Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Stauning, will welcome the women of the world to Denmark. The Town Council is going to give them a party. The Dansk Kvindesamfund, the Women's Society affiliated to the Alliance in Denmark, has already planned every detail of the organisation, and a series of little tours round Copenhagen that will make every delegate want to be a truant.

The Programme in addition to those purely equalitarian questions which are the constant preoccupation of the Alliance, will cover in special sessions a survey of women's role in various capacities: as a citizen as a worker, as a home-maker and consumer; the attitude of Youth towards current problems; and the orientation of the Alliance itself in these days when organisations no less than individuals have to consider where they stand in regard to fundamental principles.

In addition to the delegates of the 45 affiliated societies, visitors both men and women—are welcome and can attend all sessions of the Congress. Other organisations are also invited to send friendly delegations, and the Alliance is fortunate in being assured of the co-operaion for its Youth Sessions of the World Youth Peace Congress Movement.

For further information apply to the Alliance Headquarters, 12 Buckingham Palace Road, London S.W. 1.

Bengal Minister Declared Agricultural Debtor

JALPAIGURI, April 7.

The appeal preferred by Raja P. N. Roy Choudhury of Bhagyakul against the orders of Shikarpur Debt Settlement Board adjudicating the Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Rajkut, Minister for Excise of the Bengal Government, an agricultural debtor, has been dismissed by the Special Court of Jalpaiguri. The decision of the Debt Settlement Board, therefore, stands.—United Press.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT MUSICIAN

Well-Known Artistes To Perform In Concert On April 15

(From A Correspondent)

Tamburas humming like a pair of intoxicated bees, then a voice as meditative and delightful as the moon beams; and then the gradual unfoldment of the successive swaras of a Raga like the blossoming of a lotus bud and finally the rythmic dance of melodies filling the atmosphere with enthralling delight; these characteristics of the music of late Khan Sahib Abdul Karim Khan will be particularly recalled to the minds of the thousands of his listeners by the announcement of the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Committee that it is going to organise two concerts of classical and light music and dance on the 15th and 30th of April in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall for raising funds for the late Khan Sahib's Memorial.

DEDICATE TO MUSIC

It is admitted on all hands that the late Khan Sahib was a rare genius; that he was equally proficient both in the art as well as the science of Music; and that he had mastered both the Northern Indian as well as the Karnatic styles of music; but it is not on account of only these characteristics of the late Khan Sahib that the Abdul Karim Khan Memorial Committee has taken up the thankless task of perpetuating his memory. It is primarily because apart from his talent and art the late Khan Sahib's whole life was dedicated to the service of music.

During his life time he had started a number of musical institutions in the various cities of the country—some of which are still running—for the foundation or running of which he had never approached anybody for contributing. He had, likewise, trained up a number of poor and deserving students giving them food, clothes and shelter at his own expense.

It will speak ill of our national sense of appreciation if something concrete were not done to perpetuate the memory of such a genius and a servant of the public.

FOR THE MASSES

Early in his life he gave up the patronage of Rajas and Maharajas with a view to make his classical and traditional music available to the general public. Somehow he had sensed that in the democratic days to come the only chance of classical music to survive was the patronage and appreciation of the democratic public. Thus he relinquished the comfort and leisure and possibly stagnation—to the last days of his life. Thus the great singer's whole life was a song of dedication to the cause of music.

All these considerations have prompted the Committee to arrange these two concerts on the 15th and 30th April. The first of these takes place on the 15th of April in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 5-30 p.m. The concert promises to be a very delightful one in as much as such distinguished pupils of the late Khan Sahib as Sawai Gandharva, Balkrishnabuva Kapileshwari, Shankerrao Kapileshwari, Ajari Bai Wadker, Gangubai Hangal are to partake in it. Besides, as a tribute of love to the deceased's memory Vishnu Pant Pagnis Tukaram is to sing a delightful Bhajan and Lachhu Majraj the son of the famous late Kathak dancer Kalaka Prasad and nephew of Maharaj Bindadin and Sunalini Devi the pupil of Ustad Sunder Prasad are to give recitals of their exquisite dances.

The public is thus assured of having a first class music and dance concert presides having the satisfaction of having helped a good cause.

SHORT TERM CREDIT FOR TENANTS

Nawab Faroque's Appeal At All-India Landholders' Conference

LUCKNOW, April 8.

A call to landholders to face the situation and a fearlessly come before the country with a scientific programme of their own which they must pledge to work out in the interest of the economic freedom of the country was made by Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faruqui of Ratanpur (Bengal) in the course of his address at the All India Landholders' Conference which opened here today.

He outlined a scheme comprising the established of an Agricultural and Commercial Syndicate on an All-India basis for the dual purpose of supplying short term credit to tenants and for an arrangement of the marketing of crops to the best advantage of the grower.—A. P.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN SIND

To Be Launched In Two Talukas In Each District

KARACHI, April 7.

In pursuance of the drive against mass illiteracy in Sind, as envisaged in his presidential address at the recent Sind Educational Conference, the Hon. Pir Ilahi Bux, Education Minister has drafted a concrete scheme work on which will be started immediately.

The Minister, in consultation with the Director of Public Information and other friends, has appointed a Provincial Board of Literacy Campaign, which will conduct the campaign and direct the eight committee to be set up in each district. The local committee will consist of 15 members. The campaign will be started all over the province including Karachi city, and it is proposed to have two talukas in each district to begin with.

May 1 has been fixed by the Minister as "Literacy Day". On that date, public meetings will be held and processions taken out to popularise the campaign. The day will be observed as the inaugural day of the campaign. Detailed programme and instructions for its observance will be issued by the Central Board shortly.—United Press

Empire Games

EDMONTON, (Alberta) April 8

John Leslie, Secretary, Canadian Amateur Athletic Union announces that subject to compliance of requirements, Montreal has been awarded Empire Games in 1942.—Reuter.

REPRESSION NEED NOT DEPRESS PEOPLE

Resort To Civil Disobedience May Become Unnecessary If Spirit Of Non-Violent Resistance Is Properly Imbibed

MAHATMA ON SUSPENSION OF STRUGGLES IN INDIAN STATES

A clear understanding of the suspension of civil disobedience in the states is necessary, if the people are to reap the full benefit of it. One result—not unexpected—seems to have been that some States have stiffened their attitude and are resorting to repression they had not perhaps thought of before suspension.

Where this happens there is no cause for losing heart. Repression itself affords a training in Satyagraha, even as an unsought war affords a training for the soldier, writes Mahatma Gandhi in the current issue of "Harijan."

Satyagrahis should discover the causes of repression. They will find that repressed people are easily frightened by the slightest show of force and are unprepared for suffering and self-sacrifice This is then the time for learning the first lessons of Satyagraha.

Those who know anything of this matchless force should teach their neighbours to bear repression not weakly and helplessly but bravely and knowingly. Thus, for example, a State declares an association illegal. The members may submit either because of fear of punishment or knowingly because they do not yet wish to offer civil disobedience.

In the latter case, they husband their energy and develop the will to resist non-violently.

Individual members of the association will still carry on activities that may not be regarded as in themselves illegal. They will also carry on constitutional agitation to secure legal recognition for their organisation. And, if in spite of voluntarily working within the four corners of the local laws workers are arrested or otherwise ill-treated, they would cheerfully submit to the sufferings involved.

So doing they will examine themselves whether they bear any ill-will or anger towards their persecutors, they will ask themselves whether they feel the presence of God as their true Helper and Guide in their difficulties.

Indeed such training, if properly and persistently taken will generate in the learners a power of calm non-violent resistance which in itself will become invincible and, therefore, may render further effort by way of civil disobedience wholly unnecessary.

I am afraid I must plead guilty to being over-confident and hasty in launching previous civil disobedience campaigns. No harm seems to have accrued to the country, because I had always my hand on the pulse of the country and thank God had no hesitation in retracing the step taken, if I scented danger or discovered an error of judgment or calculation.

This much harm must, however, be admitted. The people having become used to laxity about previous preparation now find it irksome to conform to the strictness in the observance of the unexacting rules of preparation. And yet they are much the most important part of Satyagraha training. Potent and active non-violence cannot be cultivated unless the candidate goes through the necessary stages which require a lot of plodding. If, however, I have succeeded in showing that repression, if properly understood, evokes natural and spontaneous resistance in a Satyagrahi, perhaps this knowledge will role the constructive effort and the waiting of their seeming insipidity. Indeed the fact that these things appear insipid betrays want of appreciation of Satyagraha and the beauty and efficacy of non-violence In other words, the spirit of Satyagraha has not sunk deep and violence still lurks even though unconsciously in the seeker's breast.

I hope, therefore, that repression, wherever it is resorted to, will not depress the repressed people, but will accelerate the pace of the constructive effort. It is necessary so far as it is possible to convince the powers that be of our absolutely non-violent intention. Such conviction is half the battle won. In order to carry this conviction home there must be sufficient curb on our speech and writing as our actions must be non-violent beyond doubt.

DIVING STARS FOR BOMBAY

Two Members of the Ceylonese Aquatic Team, who will soon be visiting Bombay, going through one of the main items in their programme.

D. B. Prabhu, Winner of the Singles and Doubles Title in the Patwardhan Challenge Cup (Shuttlecock) Badminton Tournament conducted by the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North.

OPIUM PROHIBITION IN ASSAM

Subhas Bose Congratulates Premier

JEALGORA, April 8.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has sent the following telegram to the Hon'ble Mr Gopinath Bardoloi, Premier of Assam:

"Extremely glad opium prohibition beginning 15th April. Opium done havoc to countless people. Its eradication will advance health, wealth and morals of all addicts. Wish yourself and your co-workers all success in noble endeavour."—United Press

48 SATYAGRAHIS *ARRESTED*

GULBARGA, April 8.

Fifty-eight "Satyagrahis" of the Hindu Mahasabha led by Mr. Gopal Shrikrishna Joshi were arrested here to-day.—United Press.

RAM GOPAL TO DANCE AT REGAL

Recital Postponed From 13th To 21st April

Ram Gopal, the young Indian Dancer assisted by Retna, the famous Court-Dancer of Java, and their troupe will stage their dance recital at the Regal Theatre on 21st April, instead of 13th April as previously announced, at 6-30 and 10 p.m. under the pat-

Ram Gopal

ronage of H. E. The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley.

Ram Gopal's recent debut in New Delhi was patronized by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, and later at Bangalore by Sir Mirza M. Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore.

Ram Gopal and party will dance only for one day in Bombay as he has to fulfil important engagements in London, Paris and America.

Mr. Raisman's Appointment

NEW DELHI, April 8.

The appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. J. Raisman, as a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India has been gazetted.—A P

JAIPUR, April 8.—Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, passed through Jaipur this morning 'en route' to Rajkot. A large crowd thronged the station platform to have his 'darshan' The train steamed off amidst shouts of national slogans.—Uited Press.

Schufield, Ceylon's Champion Swimmer, is one of the members of the team which the Otter Aquatic Club is sending to Bombay this month.

A-I. KISAN CONFERENCE

Narendra Deo Will Preside Over Gaya Session

GAYA, April 8.

Preparations for the fourth session of the All-India Kisan Conference which will be held at Gaya on April 9 and 10 are complete. Acharya Narendra Deo, President-elect, arrived here this noon.

The Subject Committee met last night under the presidency of Swami Shahjanand and discussed the resolutions to be placed before the open session.

They relate to the work of the Congress Ministers, particularly in C. P. and Behar, debt and moratorium legislation etc

The Committee also discussed the report of the Constitution Sub-Committee.

Among others Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Bankim Mukherji, Mr. Muzaffar Ahmed Bokhari and Mr. N. Dutta Majumdar attended the meeting.

The Conference will be held in Church Yard where a big Pandal has been erected.—United Press.

ADVANTAGES OF LITERACY

Need For 100 P. C. Literates

That Literacy Campaigns in Russia and Turkey would not have been successful, if the illiterate populations of these countries had waited for up to date schools and colleges to start their work, was the plea put forth by Mr. S. K. Patil, at a meeting at Kamatipura, under the Literacy Campaign Committee. The revolutionary achievements of these countries were due to the enthusiasm of their people for literacy, as also their willingness to hold schools under trees, and read and write in the sun and star-light, in the absence of better arrangements.

Continuing Mr. Patil said, that franchise, democracy and equality, were not only beautiful phrases, but very fine conceptions, but these privileges would be worse than useless in the hands of the illiterate who would not know how to use them. Instances were not wanting, of illiterate persons selling their votes for money or for liquor, being too ignorant to know their responsibilities and the sacredness of their charge. He had not the heart to blame them for they were illiterate and such evils would not occur when the country was cent per cent literate.

READY COOKED FOOD

Mr. S. L. Silam, explained, in detail, to the audience, the implications and importance of the Literacy Scheme. He appealed to everyone to make use of the opportunity knocking at their door, and repeated the Prime Minister's words. "The food is cooked and ready; it is yours to take it". It was proposed to open ten centres in the locality. Mostly in Telugu, and he requested educated men and women to come forward and volunteer their services in the noble cause.

Miss G. Gokhale and others spoke.

SIGNIFICANCE OF NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS

Stimulation Of Progress Towards Liberation

A public meeting, under the auspices of the "D' Ward Congress Committee, was held, on Saturday night at Bohras' Chawl, Grant Road, to observe the National Week. Mr. K. M. Sagle presiding.

The President observed that for nearly two decades the National Week had been observed by the Congress throughout the country. It was in 1919 that General Dyer, fired indiscriminately without a warning, upon a huge crowd of peaceful citizens, who had gathered in the Jallianwalla Bagh at Amritsar. The tragedy roused the national conscience and brought consciousness of India's slavery and helplessness. The National Week was therefore celebrated to remind them of the depth to which they have fallen and also to stimulate India's progress towards political and economic amelioration.

The President further stated that the Week was usually observed by intensively carrying out the constructive programme of Congress, such as, sale of khaddar, propaganda against the drink evil, etc. He made an appeal to the audience to wear khadi and help the Government in the task of enforcing total prohibition in the city.

Mr. Wagh said that the fight for freedom had not ended. It was the duty of the people to wear khadi and help the Congress in its national activities.

Dr. J. Bosle, Mr. Munde and others also spoke exhorting the audience to wear khadi and fight the drink evil so as to usher in an era of freedom and prosperity.

Aga Khan Hockey

St. Patrick's Gain One Goal Victory Over G. I. P.

A. Brewin The Hero Of The Match

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By eliminating the G.I.P. by one love in yesterday's Aga Khan fixture, St. Patrick's earned the right to meet the winners of Manavadar versus Bhagwant Club in the semi-final round of the Tournament.

The game did not reach the hectic heights which characterised the G.I.P.'s previous encounter with the Customs, and, in the second half especially, bright patches alternated with as many scraggy spells. This deterioration at periods was the direct result of St. Patrick's concentrating on defence for the last twenty minutes of play, Franklin and Abbas Khan falling back to reinforce their intermediate line.

While this move, dictated by a tactical necessity of the moment, may have proved to the ultimate advantage of St. Patrick's, it certainly spoiled the game for the spectator; and it was little enjoyment in the last eight minutes of play to see one side continuously on the attack, with the other side, after staving off the dangers as they came, clearing the ball without any definite objective.

A. Brewin, St. Patrick's centre-half, was the hero of the match, and that is hardly saying enough. Besides bottling Latiff almost completely, and Hakim also, to some small extent, he managed to scrape out enough opportunities to feed his forwards with an assiduity that has been excelled, if at all, by few centre-halves in this city. Hakim and Tellis of the G.I.P. worried St. Patrick's defence, time and again, but just could not manage to give their side the much wanted equaliser.

THE GAME

Five minutes from the start, St. Patrick's made the first approach to the G.I.P. goal, but Doutre saved from Pitcher and Mills cleared. A minute later, Latiff broke through, but St. Patrick's defence proved true. Later, St. Patrick's forwards combined superbly to find Abbas Khan within three yards of the G.I.P. goal, but Franklin of Karachi saved the railwaymen a critical situation by being caught by the referee in an off-side position. The game was transferred in a moment again to the Karachi men's territory, but they managed to tide over matters by conceding two corners from which no advantage accrued to the G.I.P. Then St. Patrick's carried yet another raid into the Railway area and forced a corner, P. P. Fernandes being entrusted with the work of converting it. A rising shot was the result, Grostrate ducking to let it fly wide off the post. Shortly after, half-time arrived with neither side having succeeded in driving home an advantage.

ST. PATRICK'S DRAW FIRST BLOOD

The first five minutes after resumption saw quick transfers of the ball from one end to the other, but in the seventh minute St. Patrick's succeeded in drawing first blood. Pitcher worked up a movement past the G.I.P. twenty-five and effected a pass to the waiting P. P. Fernandes on the left, and then there was a glimpse of the Olympic man for once when the latter flashed past an only defender, and when Doutre came forward to meet him, neatly pushed the ball into the railwaymen's goal. (1—0). For a brief three minutes after this, both sides fought like demons, and then St. Patrick's went on the defensive. First Franklin played as a fourth half, and in another five minutes Abbas Khan further reinforced the Karachi intermediate line. The remaining period saw a game which was more or less in the nature of backs versus forwards, with St. Patrick's managing to last until the blow of the final whistle.

Result:—

ST. PATRICK'S	1 goal.
G. I. P.	Nil.

The Teams:—

ST. PATRICK'S: J. Mody; Blythe and Sadhuram; Braganza, Brewin and Gonsalves; P. P. Fernandes, Pitcher, Franklin, Abbas Khan, and M. D'Costa.

G. I. P.: Doutre, Mills and Grostrate, De Burg, Sullivan and E. Bocarro; Ismail, Hakim, Latiff, M. Bocarro and Tellis.

REFEREES: Messrs Hibbert and Nagporevala.

TO-DAY'S GAME

5-15 p.m. KIRKEE UNITED versus LAHORE Y.M.C.A.

LEWIS CUP FINAL

The finals of the Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament between Manchester Mills and B.E.S.T. will be played off on St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel at 5 p.m. today.

SIDDAIAH ON SEDITION CHARGE

Arrest Under Magistrate's Warrant

(From Our Correspondent)
BANGALORE, April 8.

News reaches here from Shimoga that H. Siddaiah, Advocate, a Congress leader was arrested yesterday night for sedition, on a warrant issued by the District Magistrate.

Interviewed, the Congress President regretted the authorities indiscriminatory acts just before Viduroswatha Convention. It does not help to bring harmony between the Government and the people, when the latter are fighting for Responsible Government. However, he felt that this arrest was a stepping stone to success. Complete Hartal was observed in Shimoga.

COW CONFERENCE COMMENCES

President Led In Procession

(From A Correspondent)
MUTTRA, April 8.

The All-India Cow Conference was commenced with great enthusiasm.

The President-Elect, Seth Loyalka, who arrived here yesterday, by the Frontier Mail, was taken in a procession, through the City. The procession was nearly half a mile long. Prominent leaders took part in the procession.

The proceedings commenced today at Agarwal College Hall, when a large gathering, including Sir Gokulchand Narang, Rajnarayan Kunzru, Rao Bahadur Mule, Mr. M. S. Aney, Lady Kibe, Rao Saheb Govindas, and others were present.

Seth Baijnath Bajoria, Akil Chandji Dutt and other Assembly Members are arriving to-morrow.

WANTED INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL FOR CASE

Bohras Appeal To Paramount Power

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was convened on Saturday night, at Muhammad Ali Road, Bombay, to protest against the alleged persecution of the Bohras, in the Jhalawar State. Maulana Azad presided and the meeting which was organised under the auspices of the 'B' Ward of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, was attended by a crowd of over ten thousand Muslims.

After several speakers addressed the meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

RESOLUTIONS

"This public meeting of the Musalmans of Bombay views with deep indignation and alarm the inhuman and brutal treatment that is being meted to their Bohra brethren of Jhalawar by the State authorities; and emphatically repudiates the false allegations.

It affirms that eating of blood even of those animals whose flesh is allowed to be eaten is strictly prohibited in Islam; and human sacrifice in any form, not to say anything of killing them for edible purposes, is rigorously forbidden, and the Bohras are the staunch believers in all the fundamentals of the (true) religion. It condemns in the strongest terms the mentality of the people, who could originate such a fantastic theory.

It proclaims the unity of the Bohras as of all sects and sections of the Muslims, with the great brotherhood of Islam not only of India, but of the whole world and declares that any attempt to molest the Bohras on account of their peculiar position in trade and commerce in any of the States of Provinces of India will be taken as a challenge to the whole Islamic world.

It expresses its gratitude to the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, for examining the evidence placed before him by the Jhalawar Durbar in this case, diligently and forthwith rejecting it as not even 'prima facie' sufficient to justify the extradition of one o. the accused.

EXTREME SURPRISE

It is extremely surprised that, in view of such an authoritative pronouncement by a high Political Judicial authority representing the Paramount Power and the action of the Court of Bombay releasing the accused, the Maharaja should still persist in staging a trial and appeals to him to stop the proceedings and instead obtain competent hands from British India to institute a fresh enquiry to bring the real culprits to justice.

It appeals to the Paramount Power represented by His Excellency the Viceroy, to go into this case and use his power and influence to advise the Maharaja of Jhalawar, through the Political Agent and to appoint independent tribunal selected by the Political Agent to try the case, so that the Muslims may have entire faith in the impartial findings thereof.

Kher Attends "Tumhari Jeet"

The premiere of the Hindustan picture "Tumhari Jeet—The Rise" produced by the Film Corporation of India Ltd. (Calcutta), was released on Saturday afternoon, at the Capitol Cinema, Bombay, in the presence of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay. Mrs. Kher was also present. The picture which is based on a social theme, was witnessed by a large audience.

CHINESE TROOPS ADVANCE ON CANTON

CHUNGKING, April 8.

Chinese troops which on April 5 launched a double offensive from north and from west on the Japanese defending Canton are within eleven miles of the city according to Chinese despatches.

JAPAN AND SAUDI ARABIA

Negotiations For Treaty Of Commerce

CAIRO, April 8.

A report from Riad, capital of Saudi Arabia states that negotiations are taking place for a treaty of friendship and commerce between Japan and Saudi Arabia.

The negotiations are stated also to concern granting Japan a petroleum concession.—Reuter.

Holland Beat Scotland In Hockey

AMSTERDAM, April 18.

In International Hockey, Holland beat Scotland (4|0).

At half-time, Holland led by 1|0.—Reuter.

S. African Lawn Tennis Championship

JOHANNESBURG, April 8.

Miss Craze won the South African Lawn Tennis Singles Championship, beating Miss Piercey (4|6, 6|3, 6|4) in the final.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS IN SOUTH AFRICA

19-Year Old Sturgess Wins Title In Men's Singles

JOHANNESBURG, April 5.

In the South African Lawn Tennis Championships, in the Men's Singles Final, the 19-year old Sturgess became the youngest ever to win the title when he beat E. Fannin, Davis Cup player:—

6-2, 9-7, 3-6, 6-8, 7-5.—Reuter.

ROBERT TAYLOR, PAINT SALESMAN

The scene is a paint store where Robert Taylor, as a paint salesman, is engaged in a bit of high-pressure salesmanship for a scene in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Lucky Night". Taylor's efforts in convincing a customer that she should paint the interior of her house a vivid green to conform with the outside lawn and trees does not meet with Director Norman Taurog's approval.

"Now let me show you how to sell paint . ." Taurog suggests. "You should tell me how to sell paint?" Taylor interrupts. "That's how I paid my way through Pomona College—selling paint during the summer."

RESTRICTION ON FLOW OF MONEY

LONDON, April 8.

On the Money Market, some restriction in the usual flow of money available for overnight loans was noticeable during the week, owing to the demand for Easter Currency and transfer of funds in connection with the Chinese stabilisation fund.

Borrowers, consequently, frequently paid 7|8ths instead of the usual 5|8ths per cent.

Discount Operators received an Easter egg in the form of a further good advance in the average rate at which Treasury Bills were allotted.

Wall Street closed weak.—Reuter.

VIGILANCE PAYS

Customs Officers Checkmate Smugglers: Review Of Customs Administration For 1937-38

India has earned during the year 1937-38 a gross revenue of about Rs. 47½ crores in its customs receipts against an expenditure of about one crore, according to the review of the Customs Administration in India for that year.

There was an increase of about Rs. 9 crores in the gross customs receipts, but this was mainly due to the duty on imports of petroleum and kerosene from Burma being treated as Customs receipts on account of the separation of Burma from April 1, 1937. Apart from petroleum and kerosene there were increases under silk and articles made thereof, machinery and other articles unspecified. There was a shrinkage in the case of base metals imported through Bombay to the extent of about sixty lakhs consequent on the industrial recovery of European countries and the heavy increase in rearmament expenditure.

Diamonds yielded an increase in the Bombay port, from Rs. 3.9 lakhs in 1935-36, and Rs. 6.24 lakhs in 1936-37 the duty-yield rose to Rs. 6.79 lakhs in 1937-38. The reduction in the rate of duty has apparently succeeded to some extent in stimulating imports and reducing smuggling.

In exports there was an increase of about three lakhs as compared with the previous year's collection which was due to increased imports of jute and rice.

The receipts under Central Excises were Rs. 7.89 crores as against 13.63 crores in the previous year. The decrease is mainly due to the duty on petroleum and kerosene imports from Burma being treated as customs receipts after the separation of Burma. Sugar recorded an increase of Rs. 74.20 lakhs, which shows the steady progress of the indigenous sugar industry under the protective tariff.

LAND FRONTIER TRADE

The trade with Iran which had heavily declined in 1936-37 underwent a further slump in 1937-38, owing probably to the exchange difficulties of Indian exporters and the restrictions imposed by the Government of Iran. The trade with Afghanistan and Nepal also declined slightly. There was an increase in the trade with Kashmir.

Prior to February 1, 1938, no duty was levied on goods imported into British India by land. The improvement in the means of communication and the high tariff in India caused a diversion of trade to land routes. It was decided to levy duty on certain specified articles imported overland Regular customs stations have been established on the Afghan and Iranian frontiers.

SMUGGLER'S TACTICS.

Details of some of the remarkable tactics employed by smugglers are given.

A merchant arranged to have some packets of diamons placed in an attache case belonging to an important man. The value of the diamonds was found to be Rs. 2,38,375 and the duty involved was Rs. 23,837. The attache case with the diamonds was confiscated and the diamonds were allowed to be exported by post after realising a fine of Rs. 1,20,000 inclusive of duty.

Another time, a revolver and 23 rounds of cartridges, carefully wrapped in cotton wool, were found in the false bottom of a box belonging to a deck-passenger, he was convicted and santenced to a fine of Rs 400, or in default to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The fine was paid and the firearms were confiscated.

A case of undervaluation was detected by an appraiser, An important firm had been declaring in their invoices for certain products values representing the bare factory cost and freight, without any addition on account of overhead charges and profits. These values had been previously accepted by the Customs House without question as representing the landed cost of the goods. The appraiser pointed out that there was considerable undervaluation as the difference between the cum duty invoice prices and the selling prices of these products aranged from 200 per cent to 900 per cent. The company admitted the contention of the Customs House and paid a sum of Rs. 22,341. Bills of entry covering the company's products are now being passed on the basis of the valuation arrived at by the Customs House which is calculated to bring additional revenue amounting roughly to Rs. 45,000 a year..

'TONY' WITHOUT MAST.

Information was received that a large 'tony' with its mast removed was lying concealed in a small creek between Kuthojo Dar and Khuddie and that it contained a quantity of cargo in bags, covered over with mangrove branches. The Customs officers on arrival found three men armed with knives guarding the vessel. The officers warned the smugglers that they would meet their knives with pistols. The smugglers thereupon ran away and forty bags containing 791 pieces of silk of the estimated value of Rs. 16,000 were found

Smuggled artificial silk piecegoods were found lying secreted in the premises of a Sind cloth merchant. As many as 122 pieces of artificial silk were confiscated and suitable penal action taken.

An atempt was made to smuggle 321 ounces 242½ grains of cocaine by lowering it under the jetties from a Far East vessel.

The persons concerned were sentenced.

CONTRABAND TRADE IS COSTLY

The continued pressure exerted by the land customs staff throughout the year steadily reduced contraband traffic from French India. The smugglers resorted to new routes and methods, but they were effectively countered. Frequent seizures of their goods told on their financial resources. By the end of the year a number had been driven out of business and the activity of the remainder had been severely curtailed. Even petty smuggling by individuals was greatly reduced and the steadily expanding sales of sugar and matches of British Indian manufacture in these areas showed that the former heavy contraband traffic in these commodities had largely ceased.

Offences under the Merchandise Marks Act were on the increase in all ports except Madras. At Bombay there were 1,065 cases of false trade description as to the country of origin. In six of these cases the goods were made in one country but bore descriptions suggesting a different origin.

Soil Erosion Study Goes Ahead

Bibliography Compiled: First Of Its Kind In India

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The vastness of the problem of soil erosion and its intrinsic importance are brought out vividly by the bibliography published on the subject in Bulletin No. 28 by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, compiled by Dr. R. Maclagan Gorrie, Deputy Conservator, Silvicultural Research Division, Punjab.

Soil erosion is a subject of vital importance to Indian agriculture. Whatever its cause, it tends to make the land poorer and unfit for crop production and thus impoverishes the country. Considerable attention has already been paid in India to this subject and a volume of literature published. Some of the papers deal with methods for the control of soil erosion. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research felt the absence of a suitable bibliography. Dr. Gorries had card-indexed a large number of papers in all respects of erosion in all countries. These cards are the nucleus for this bibliography, in the compilation of which he rendered valuable co-operation.

The bibliography is the first of its kind in India. Blank pages have been put at the end of each section for additional references or making notes. The items of the bibliography have been arranged according to the universal Decimal system of classification. Dates of publication have been noted against each item.

UNSCRUPULOUS FASCISTS

"Critic" writes in "The New Statesman and Nation."

A new Fascist technique seems to have been invented in this country. A Left Book Club meeting had been billed in Canterbury for last Wednesday night. On the day before, leaflets were distributed all over Canterbury, announcing that this meeting was postponed. On Wednesday morning, the proprietor of the hall in which the meeting was to be held received a telegram, signed "Gollancz," definitely postponing the meeting. The leaflets, needless to stay, were a trick and the telegram a forgery. A very successful meeting was held all the same.

SITUATION IN BENARES WORSENS

29 Applications To Take

BENARES, April 8.

The riot situation took a turn to the worse this morning when two houses in Ramakotora Mohalla were set on fire resulting in no serious loss to property luckily.

So far 29 applications have been sent to the Sub-Magistrate for permission to take out Chahelum processions. It is understood that the permission would be granted to everyone and that weapons and lathis will also be allowed under certain restrictions But curfew will be enforced from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. from April 9 to April 13.—United Press

JEALGORA, April 8.—The temperature of the Congress President was 99.2 last evening and 98.4 this morning. The cough is better. Progress is slow, but steady.—United Press.

Can Purdah Woman Be Forced To Unveil?

Interesting Issue Before City Presidency Magistrate

BOMBAY: Saturday.

Whether the Court had the right to order a Muslim 'purdah' woman, wearing the "borkah," to uncover her face, so that the accused who has been charged by her with outraging her modesty could see her in open Court to reveal her identity, was a point left undecided in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Mazagaon, on Thursday noon.

Abduldatit Aligul, a Pathan pointsman, in the G. I. P. Railway at Victoria Terminus, was charged with having committed criminal trespass and outraging the modesty of Barkat Janmahomed, wife of Mahomed Akbar, and also commintting theft of Rs. 40/- on the night of 29th July 1938.

Prosecution witnesses had been examined and the accused had pleaded not guilty, when Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate for the accused, requested the Pathan woman to uncover her face. She refused to do it. When requested again, she said that her husband's permission must first be obtained Her husband who was outside was sent for and consultation between her and her husband ensued; the husband flatly refused to allow the Defence Counsel or the accused to look at his wife.

Mr. Joachim Alva on behalf of the accused demanded again that they must have a chance of acknowledging the identity of the right person—for taking it for granted that Aligul did outrage the complainant's modesty, another woman might be inside that burka. remarked Defence Counsel.

The Magistrate pleaded his inability to force the husband to order the wife to show her face in open Court. He would not interfere in this business, where passions might be roused.

Finally the Judicial Clerk interfered and solved the trouble by affirming that the woman in the box was the same woman who had first entered in and spoken. The voice was the same, he said.

This, however, did not solve the vital problem as to who should be the final authority on this matter and as to whether the identity of a purdah woman could be thus solved, though Mr. Joachim Alva was emphatic on the point that the authority of the Court was unquestioned and could not be defied even by a husband who felt that he was outraged.

Woman's Story

Barkat Janmahomed, the Pathan woman, stated in her examination-in-chief that when her husband had left at 11 p.m., for his night duty on the night in question, she locked the door and went off to sleep. Some time later she heard a knock at the door." I called out, who is there?" I received a reply in a low voice. "I have forgotten my tobacco box." She thought it was the voice of her husband and unlatched the door.

Accused then entered; put his hand on her mouth; caught her by the wrist and thrust her on the cot. He ordered her to remove his clothes. But her presence of mind saved her. She said that her husband felt sick and would be back in an instant after reporting himself sick. Accused instantly threatened her with a knife if she shouted. He asked her to point out where she kept her money. She pointed out the pillow and removed an envelope in which the money was kept and he took it On the following morning her husband returned and she told to him what had happened

Mahomed Akbar the woman's husband, testified that his wife had on the next morning complained to him of what happened. She said that the accused had threatened his wife to cut her to pieces. He reported the matter to the G. I. P. Ry. Quarters' Superintendent, Mr. Lakes, who reported the matter to the police, and the police thereupon arrested the accused.

Mr. Leakes the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Servant's Quarters at Gunpowder Road, Mazabon, where all the parties lived, stated that the woman's husband said nothing to him about the accused's alleged indecent overtures to his wife.

"No Friends"

Cross-examined by Mr. Joachim Alva, both the wife and husband said that they had no friends and they left it to Allah that night to protect them and hence they did not cry out or call any one's help.

Three defence witnesses were called, two of whom were fellow-employees, who recalled that four or five days before the arrest of the accused, the husband of the alleged outraged woman, had assaulted the brother of the accused and over and above that declared that he would teach him a lesson!

Acquittal Urged

Addressing the Court Mr. Joachim Alva demanded the acquittal of the accused on the strength of the evidence of the defence and the nature of the story brought by a husband and wife, when not even circumstantial evidence was in their favour.

Mr. Vyavarkar, Police Prosecutor, stated that prosecution evidence was complete and the accused must be convicted.

The Court reserved orders till the 15th April. A large number of Pathans were interested spectators in Court.

"WITH HEAVY HEART WE LEAVE INDIA"

Sir James Grigg's Parting Words: Send Off Scenes

BOMBAY: Saturday.

A dozen knights queued up at the Quay this afternoon when Sir James Grigg the out-going Finance Member laid down the reins of his Office punctually at 1 P.M. and when he embarked on the s.s. "Strathallan" the P. and O. Mail Liner which sailed for England from the Mole Station to-day.

Among those present to see Sir James and Lady Grigg off were:

Sir James Taylor, Sir Homi Mehta, Mr. K. M. Anklesaria, Khan Bahadur J. B. Vacha, Mr. Z. A. Bokhari and Sir Guthrie Russel.

Sir James Grigg who goes to the British War Office as Permament Under Secretary of State for War is succeeded by the Hon. Mr. A. J. Raisman, as Finance Member to the Government of India.

Sir James and Lady Grigg were both heavily garlanded and were besieged by a crowd of admirers who came to bid them farewell left the shores of India with the message "With a heavy heart, from this great country we part."

When Villagers Practise Self-Help

Road That Would Cost 2 Lakhs Built By Voluntary Labour

NAVSARI: April 8.

THE VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT WEEK, ORGANISED BY THE SURAT DISTRICT LOCAL BOARD, WAS INAUGURATED YESTERDAY BY THREE MINISTERS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT, WHO HAVE SPECIALLY COME DOWN HERE FOR THE PURPOSE.

Mr. L.M. Patil, Minister, Local Self-Government, who arrived here on the 6th toured two talukas in the district and inspected the work done by villagers.

Mr. A.B. Latthe, the Finance Minister and Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, the President of the Surat District Congress Committee, Mr. Kanyalal Desai and Mr. Durlabhji Desai, President of the District Local Board, also toured the two Talukas.

The party visited Matvad village near Karadi where the revenue minister declared open a school for the boys in the surrounding villages, Mr. A. B. Latthe, unveiled a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi, and Mr. L. M. Patil hoisted the Tricolour Flag on the school building.

A short distance from the school is the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was arrested during the civil disobedience movement.

The party also paid a visit to the place.

The ministers' visit is in furtherance of the object of the village improvement drive. Self-help and united effort form the basis of this drive and the villagers in these parts have been able to construct a long road by themselves connecting the trunk road. It is stated the construction of a similar road would have costed the Government about Rs. Two lakhs. The ministers witnessed road construction work carried on by the villagers and at two places took up pick-axes and joined those in the construction of the road.

Several public meetings were addressed by the Ministers who exhorted the villagers to develop a spirit of self-help and co-ordinated efforts for the betterment for the villages. It was not possible for the Government or for the local bodies concerned to undertake construction of all Feeder Roads due to financial difficulties and the villagers should try to construct as many roads as possible.

The Ministers then referred to their prohibition policy and hoped that before long those two talukas would also go dry.

During the coming week Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Mr. Mavlanker, Speaker of Assembly and Mr. Pakwasa, President of the Council are expected tovisit this place.—A. P.

"Dry Days, Worse Than Useless"

More Liquor Consumed Than Before

BOMBAY: Saturday.

The Easter holidays coincide this month with "dry" days Today and to-morrow are "dry" days for the purpose of prohibition in the city.

Mr. P. A. Reporter, Excise Superintendent and his staff are busy enforcing the prohibition from Colaba to Mahim. The experience of the past few months, however shows that in spite of the two dry days every month since August last, sales of spirits and wines have gone high, or in other words they are higher than last year in the same month.

Those who are addicted to drink, store up their provisions a day or two before the enforcement of the dry days. If they have no money they either borrow or take the stuff on credit. Then whatever they have stored they try to consume a way in two days which otherwise they would take longer if they had to take the same outside.

So far the "dry" days policy has worked successfully as far as check on the sale of intoxicants in bars is concerned but it is understood, that brothels are defying the law as it is very difficult to make out a case in the court of law. A few cases were taken to court but the Excise Department found difficulty to bring home the guilt on account of many legal technicalities.

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Survival After Death

Conan Doyle's Messages To His Son Provide Irrefutable Proof Of The Former's "Existence Beyond"

A prominent English author recently recounted the fact that his uncle foretold in advance the exact date of his own cremation—a remarkable occurrence which provides very interesting and instructive food for thought.

Although I cannot predict the date of my own death, I can with absolute certainty predict that the death of my physical body will in no way terminate the existence of my mind, soul or spirit, any more than it will alter or affect my personal appearance, characteristics or individuality n the new sphere of existence which undoubtedly lies beyond the grave writes Denis Conan Doyle in the "Pediction."

I do not merely think that individual survival after death is true, nor do I just believe it—I know it is true, not from hearsay or conjecture ,not from theological doctrine or from the wish being father to the thought. I know that survival and the possibility of communication between this world and the next are true because I have proved it many times for myself

I have been in communication and in contact with most of my dear ones who have passed on. From them I have received absolute and final proofs of their continued posthumous existence.

Invaluable Advice

In particular I have received from my father, since he passed on in 1930, overwhelming evidence not only of his own continued existence but of his continued interest in the welfare of his family and his care and love for each and all of us.

There is no doubt, question or argument about it—my father still lives on, in another sphere of existence, the same lovable individual as before, the same splendid father I was privileged to have on earth.

He no longer has a physical body in our temporal world—he is free to enter the spirit realms, where he now exists at a different rate of vibration than when here on earth. But he is just as real and just as alive now as ne ever was here, only he is able to function on much wider spiritual planes.

Whenever my father has communicated through his own special source, involving powers of seership rather than of mediumship, he has invariably shown that he is fully aware of all that has occurred in the individual and collective lives of his family since his previous contact.

At several critical junctures in my life his advice has been invaluable to me, as it always was when he was "alive."

He has advised the members of his family on business, personal and private matters, and once at least his warning saved me from practically certain death in a racing car.

I must, however, stress the fact that my father only sends advice when the urgency of the matter at issue really warrants it. He realises very well that too much advice and information from those on the Other Side can be injurious to the recipient on earth, for if I, for instance, were always in the habit of turning to my father for guidance in every difficulty in life, I should lose my own powers of initiative and of decisive action.

One of the primary reasons of temporal existence is that we may learn from the experiences and difficulties of life to develop our own characters in the face of adversities. My father realises, as I do, that one of the most important lessons which we should acquire in the school of earthly life would be obviated if we were to become incapable of making our own decisions and taking our own initiative by too frequent recourse to advice and guidance from the beyond.

Be of Good Cheer

The facts of survival after death are as clearly established as the facts of any other science. This can be verified by every sincere, impartial observer who is prepared to take the trouble to prove the facts for himself. Survival and communication are true, and detailed knowledge of these truths is infinitely comforting, particularly to those who are bereaved and who have suffered the physical loss of the one beloved being who made life beautiful and desirable and without whom existence in this world no longer seems worth living.

From my own personal knowledge of the truth of Life after Death I would say to such mourners: Be of good cheer. He, or she, whom you thought gone for ever, is in reality but one step ahead of you on the ladder of spiritual evolution which we all have to climb. Your dead one is unchanged; his love for you is the same as ever, his interest in your life and welfare is unchanged. He is often with you, though probably invisible to your physical eyes.

He knows all the troubles and difficulties which beset you in your daily life, and if you allow your grief to be too great, you will cause indirect pain and suffering to your loved one. On the other hand, if you try to face up to life without him as bravely as possible, and to meet your daily troubles and difficulties with courage, his pride in you will know no bounds and his love for you will be even greater accordingly. Carry on, hard as it is without him; do your best; live up to standards in your daily life which will please and make him proud of you; try to realise his continued love for you—and you will be assured, trebly assured, of the ineffable happiness of a joyous and lasting reunion with your loved one in that world to come, where there are no involuntary partings or separations. In that sphere, if you have lived in such a way on earth as to deserve it hereafter, you will both find that glorious peace of Christ "which is past all human understanding."

Let that be your goal. Keep it ever foremost in mind. Strive to live your everyday life founded on the true Christian principles, so that when, in God's own time, your Promotion comes, your reunion with your loved one will be followed by the fullest participation in those spiritual realms of God, which He has made accessible to even the humblest of His children.

JOY HODGES AND HELEN PAIGE ... players, enjoying themselves in the Eldorador pool in Palm Springs Both are great swimmers.

Lighting And Health

Results Of Recent Research

GENEVA (By Mail)

Increased public interest in questions of lighting, particularly in relation to housing and town planning, has developed in recent years. The modern town is so constructed that the inhabitants are deprived of the sun, light and air, which modern hygiene shows to be of great importance for health and physical and mental fitness.

EXPERTS AT WORK.

A Sub-Committee of Experts, formed by the Housing Commission in 1938, investigated this problem and came to the conclusion that its solution required close co-operation between specialists of various kinds; the physiologist, the hygienist, the clinical physician and the ophthalmist have all to be teamed in the effort to define man's need of sun and light.

The experts laid emphasis on the loss of light and radiation through smoke in certain large cities, such as New York, Pittsburg, Paris, Vienna, Saarbruck and Koenigsberg. The present state of scientific knowledge is insufficient to afford a definition of the quantity and quality of solar radiation necessary for health—for example, although there are data for describing the daily dose of ultra-violet radiation in the prevention and cure of rickets, ignorance of the needs for other purposes persists. The hygienist however, is justified in demanding a certain amount of sunshine for every room, but the admission or exclusion of solar radiation in dwellings is primarily governed by subjective considerations based on the sensation of comfort and well-being.

The Sub-Committee arrived at several interesting conclusions for guidance in solving this problem—for example, simple rules for determining the size of the windows according to the size of the rooms are being devised, and the Committee points out that such rules should take into account the shape and position of the window and the shape of the room.

NEW ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS

As a result of the research work already carried out by various countries. It is argued that a reliable scientific basis for the work of engineers, architects and town planners has been provided. They have been given a large choice of measurements calculated to ensure the desired conditions of sun, light and illumination. Efforts to adopt new architectural designs for the purpose of bringing sun and light to city dwellers hitherto deprived of them must be continued if the general solution is to be found for what is described as one of the most important social problems of the day. For this purpose, further research is essential, for there are many gaps in scientific and technical knowledge. The exchange of information and collection by national committees of fundamental data regarding illumination in the design buildings have been recommended. The co-operation of universities schools of hygiene and technical schools, and of the various professions concerned, is especially invoked for study of the Sub-Committee's report.

Reorganisation Of Primary Education In Bihar

FINANCIAL AND SOCIAL DIFFICULTIES: COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

PATNA, April 4.

Difficulties in the nature of finances and social customs, it is understood, have led the Reorganisation of Primary Education Sub-Committee to suggest a limited programme for immediate adoption and certain governing principles of reorganisation.

The recommendations are understood to contain a programme of free compulsory basic education for children generally between the ages of 7 and 14, which has to be given effect progressively over a period of 10 years. In case of girls there would be no compulsion to start with or it will be with considerable reservations and the period taken for carrying the scheme into full-effect, it is understood, will be 20 years, also parents who desire to remove their girls from school after 12 years of age, it is understood, be permitted to do so.

As free and compulsory education would mean the education of about 53 lakhs of children in the province, it is understood, the Sub-Committee have recommended this progressive system which would enable Government to select definite areas and to widen them as funds permit year after year.

While the education according to the recommendations, it is understood, would be given in large number of Government and private basic education schools in industrial areas model institutions for giving pre-school teaching may be established by the Government, factory owners and other agencies.

For this pre-school teaching which the Sub-Committee, it is understood, consider the home to be the best place to impart it. They are also understood to emphasise the importance of women teachers in the model schools and to propose to induce public-spirited ladies to take up this work since there is a dearth of women-teachers.

It is also understood the Sub-Committee have recommended co-education upto the age of 10 years. It is also learnt that they do not advise disturbing the present arrangements for separate institutions.

Physical training, it is understood, will be a common feature of the basic education institutions where cleanliness would be enforced and medical inspection of children will be frequently carried out. The institutions it is understood, will be secular imparting of religious education being left to the parents.

Sex-education, it is understood, is not to be neglected and will be given separately to boys and girls emphasising the value of self-control and continence

Pupils who intend to continue their study will go to a secondary school, from the age of 12.

For training the large number of teachers required it is understood, the Sub-Committee have recommended the establishment of a number of training schools with three-years courses. The lower classes in the Government district high schools would be converted into practising classes for such training schools.

The reorganisation of education, it is learnt, as a result of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee is to be entrusted to a Provincial Advisory Council of Education consisting of 17 members and presided over by the Education Minister. The Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University would be an ex-officio member and the Director of Public Instruction would be the ex-officio secretary. This Council it is understood, would have powers to control, supervise and manage education in the province and to administer funds devoted to the basic schools

In the districts, local advisory bodies would be similarly constituted for day to day administration of primary education in their respective areas. The power of initial recognition and inspection from time to time of the different educational institutions in the province it is understood, would be left to the provincial Government.

The scheme, it is learnt, is estimated to cost the Government Rs. 3.60 crores per annum when the entire scheme of compulsory and free primary education is in operation. Allowing for the curtailment of expenditure on middle schools which would be merged into the basic schools the net increase in expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 2.50 crores. By means of carrying out the scheme progressively, it is understood the annual increase in expenditure would roughly amount to about Rs. 25 lakhs.—A. P.

India Purchases More Japanese Goods

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S REVIEW FOR OCTOBER TO DECEMBER

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

India's purchase of Japanese goods increased by 26 per cent and her sale to Japan by 28.1 per cent, says the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan in his Quarterly Report for October-December, 1938.

Japan's balance of trade with all countries which was in her favour to the extent of 82.3 million yen during July-September, reached 137.9 million yen, a sharp increase of 67.7 per cent. From the point of view of acquisition of foreign exchange, the favourable balance of trade is fictitious as the improvement in the export trade took place mainly in shipments to the Yen block countries of North China, Manchukuo and the Kwantung Territory. If trade to these territories were excluded, Japan would be left with a substantial unfavourable balance of trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE

During October total imports into Japan as compared with the preceding month, declined by 11.2 per cent, though arrivals from India gained by 10.3 per cent. In November and December Japan's total purchases from foreign countries increased respectively by 26.3 and 30 per cent. Her purchases from India in November dropped by 1.4 per cent as compared with October, but registered an increase of 38 per cent in December.

Japan's exports to India which showed a gain of 23.2 per cent in 1937 (October-December) as compared with the corresponding period of 1936, registered a sharp decline of 34.4 per cent. Imports from India which declined by 53.6 per cent in 1937 as compared with 1936 rose by 76.8 per cent. The trade balance with India which was in favour of Japan in 1937 to the extent of 63.9 million yen was reduced to 12.7 million yen in 1938.

INDIAN IMPORTS.

If imports of metals and ores are taken into consideration, the result will be still more favourable to India. The principal imports from India during the quarter were:

	Quantity (piculs)	Value (in 1000 yen)
Raw Cotton	953,400	32,519.7
Other vegetable fibre	79,200	1,634.0
Hides and skins	463	7.2
Leather	26,400	74.2

It is no longer possible to trace causes of increase or decline in the movement of Japan's foreign trade to natural economic factors as trade and industry has been rigidly controlled and made subservient to the war-time national economy.

Reflecting the great improvement in the production of cotton manufactures and in their exports, imports of raw cotton from various sources showed a further increase. Indian and American cotton shares equally in this improvement which culminated in brisk year-end arrivals in December. A special feature was the heavy importation from Burma and China as well as the arrival of 2,552 bales from Peru.

RAW COTTON

The comparative position of Indian and American raw cotton in the Japanese market during September-December of 1937 and 1938 is shown below:—

IMPORTS INTO JAPAN (in bales).

	Indian		American	
	1937	1938	1937	1938
September	80,835	94,815	1,952	56,527
October	7,028	101,229	18,230	77,547
November	29,064	128,673	38,440	92,261
December	9,264	145,459	25,288	111,041
	126.251	470,176	83,910	337,376

The above figures indicate that American cotton registering an advance of 302 per cent in 1938, fared better than Indian cotton.

The drive for achieving self-sufficiency in the supply of leather continues relentlessly and goods manufactured from synthetic leather and from leather derived from marine animals, such as sharks and whales, are being widely exhibited in stores and exhibitions. To what extent this new industry has progressed in Japan may be judged from the fact that during 1938, 15,000,000 yards of synthetic leather, 50 tons of whale skin, 1,000,000 sheets of shark skin and 300,000 sheets of salmon skin were produced.

In the matter of iron and steel the all-embracing North and Central China Development Companies aim to expand the present annual productive capacity of 60,000 tons of pig iron to an annual production of 3,000,000 tons of ore and 800,000 tons of pig iron within five years. The production of steel is also expected to increase to 400,000 tons a year. It has been decided to export half of the output of ore and pig iron to Japan, the other half to be earmarked for use in China.

SELECTED COMMODITIES

The following table gives figures for export of certain selected commodities during the last quarter of 1937 and 1938.

	In thousand yen To India	
	1937	1938
Cotton Yarns	8,582	6,418
Raw Silk	363	282
Silk Tissues	4,670	2(472
Artificial Silk	6,672	1,878
Artificial Silk tissues	10,062	3,290
Knitted goods	1,554	596
Jewellery	1,265	887
Potteries	1,331	986
Glasses and glass manufactures	1,847	1,433
Iron Manufactures	2,057	898
Machinery and parts thereof	2,625	964
Wood	546	259
Toys	644	528
Buttons	342	255
Camphor	470	728
Paper	544	361
Gum tyres	306	262
Lamp and parts	338	217

The total shipping tonnage on all routes at the end of the year exceeded 4,574,000 as compared with 3,841,000 in January 1938. The tonnage put on the Indo-Japanese trade route was, however, reduced from 186,000 in January 1938 to 170,000 in December 1938.

The report describes in detail the synthetic link system which is to be applied to all the miscellaneous items of exports with the exception of raw silk.

SCHEDULE CASTE MINISTER FOR U. P.

LUCKNOW, April 3.

Will U. P. Cabinet have a Schedule Caste Minister? This question is freely being discussed in the Assembly lobbies for the last few days. The Schedule Caste representatives in the U. P. Legislature have been agitating in this direction for a number of months. Notice of a resolution on the subject was given in the meeting of the Executive of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature held on the 30th March last, by Mr. Gajadhar Prasad and Bhim Sen. It was, however, decided to leave the question to Premier Pant rather than decide by the vote of the House.

Reference has also been made to this point in the course of budget discussions in the Assembly, Mr. Chetram pointed out that while Muslims, who were only 14 per cent. of the total population in the province, claimed two seats in the Cabinet, Schedule Castes forming 20 per cent of the population went by default. Mr. Manak Chand said that two Muslims and one woman decorated the ministerial seats but there was no schedule caste minister.

It is understood that a written representation has been sent to the Leader of the Party reminding of their previous representation in December Last on the subject.—A.P.

ZAMINDARS ACQUITTED

GORAKHPUR, April 3.

Orders were passed to-day by Mr. Katar Singh, Magistrate first class, acquitting Mr. Radhakrishna and 10 other zamindars who were challaned for alleged forming an unlawful assembly, looting tenants and attempting to set fire to tenants' houses. The Magistrate held that the prosecution story was false and evidence showed that Zamindars had collected to protect themselves from the aggression of the tenants.—A. P.

The workers of Banshankri Ready-Made Cloth Factory Sholapur have gone on strike since the 30th of March 1939. They submitted to their employers their demands which were rejected compelling them to resort to strike.

PROSECUTION FOR ILLEGAL GRATIFICATIONS BY ZAMINDARS

PATNA, April 4.

There were 25 prosecutions for alleged taking of illegal gratifications or abwabs by Zamindars and their agents since the passing of the amending Tenancy Act of 1937 in the province according to a statement laid on the table by the Government in reply to a question in the Bihar Assembly to-day.

The district of Purnea had the highest number of such prosecutions having a total of 11 while Shahabad had 7 and the district of Patna had 5 such prosecutions.—A.P.

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Taxables		Running Yield	Redemption Early	Yield Late
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan	98-4	2.362	2.502	2.464
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	94-8	3.126		
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	100-1	2.532	2.531	2.532
3 per cent 1941 Bond	101-8	2.494	1.921	
3 per cent 1963-65 Loan	97-0	2.612	2.634	2.634
3 12/ per cent 1947-50 Loan	103-8	2.855	2.507	2.610
4 per cent 1943 Bond	107-2	3.152	1.673	
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	109-8	3.083	2.813	2.930
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan	115-0	3.303	2.703	2.891
5 per cent 1939-44 Loan	100-6	4.203	2.955	4.132
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	104-2	4.061	1.317	3.215
Taxfrees.				
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	113-8	4.396	2.727	3.885
4 per cent 1953-63 Mys	111-8	3.587	3.033	3.315
5 per cent 1955 Mys	124-0	4.032	3.163	

2-19.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Danzig Marks Anniversary

(BY MURIEL NISSEN.)

THE Free City of Danzig, located about 250 miles from Berlin, has been a most important commercial city of central Europe for centuries, but at the moment its political importance is overshadowing all other claims of distinction. For almost a thousand years its rule has passed in steady succession from one power to another and its present status became effective on January 2nd, 1920.

The latest stamp issue from Danzig does not honour anything as modern as the establishment of a free city. Instead, history is retraced one hundred and twenty-five years to the union of Danzig and Prussia in 1814.

In medieval days the citay was held at different times by Brandenburg, Pomerania, Poland and Denmark. In the fourteenth century it had come under Teutonic rule, under which it prospered rapidly. It was one of the chief towns of the Hanseatic League. The Teutonic order became oppressive, as all orders did in those days, and in 1455 Danzig became allied to Poland. The constant wars of the next few centuries were keenly felt and led to frequent changes in Danzig's rule. In 1793 it was allied to Prussia, Napoleon declared the port a Free City in 1807, and it was given back to Prussia in 1814. This last date is the one commemorated on the new stamp series.

After its commercial prestige, which is very great indeed, Danzig is chiefly distinguished for its picturesque medieval aspect. So it is fitting that the new stamp designs go back to those yesterdays for inspiration.

A group of three knights, themselves in armour and riding panoplied horses, appears on the 5 prennig stamp in bright green. The 10pfg. value, printed in red-brown, depicts the signing of a treaty between Danzig and Sweden in 1630. The union of 1814 is directly honoured on the 15pfg. slate-blue stamp which shows a drummer boy leading a group of soldiers. A battle led by Stephen Bathory is being fought on the 25pfg, brown-violet stamp.

Nicaraguan Issue

A view of Diario Park provides the design for all values in a recent stamp issue from Nicaragua. The stamps are printed in the following denominations and colours: 1 1|2 centavo olive-green; 2 centavos rose-red; 3c light blue; 6c red-brown; 7 1|2c. dark green; 10c. black; 15c. orange; 25c. violet; 50c. bright green and 1 Cordoba, yellow.

New Air Mails

Latest additions to the ranks of air mail stamps have come from Ecuador and Uruguay. The former country has issued three new values in this category—1 sucre, 2s. and 3s. The design, common to all denominations, pictures a plane flying above Mount Chimborazo.

Uruguay's new air mail set also uses the same design for all values—a picture of the Negro River Dam. Values and colours in this set are; 62 centesimos, blue-green; 68c. bright yellow; 75c. light violet; 1 peso blue, 1p. red, 1p. brown and 1.38p. carmine.

Red Cross Stamps

Estonia's Red Cross series for 1939 again employs coat-of-arms designs. There are four stamps in the current set, each featuring the insignia for an Estonian district. The inscription "Caritas" (Charity) appears on each value. Classifications of value, colour and design are: 10 sents plus 10s. green, district of Viljandi; 15s. plus 15s. red, district of Parnu; 25s. plus 25s. blue, district of Tartu, 50s. plus 50s. brown, district of Harju.

These stamps are also available in sheets of four, one stamp of each value, with marginal inscriptions in red-brown.

More Japanese Scenics

If the world in general, and stamp collectors in particular, are not soon thoroughly familiar with the scenic wonders of Japan, it will not be the fault of that country's post office department.

Following closely after the first National Parks issue, comes a second series pictorially extolling the beautiful land of Nippon. Briefly described, the stamps are as follows: 3 sen green, hydro-electric plant; 5s. greyish-violet, scene in Kamikochi Valley; 6s. Garambi Cape, Formosa; 8s. purple, Meiji Shrine; 12s. dark blue, plane flying above map of Japan; 20s. blue, Mount Fuji, king of Japanese mountains; 30s. blue-green, Shrine of Itsubushima; 50s. green, Gold Pavilion in Kyoto; 1 yen deep yellow, Shrine to Great Buddha at Kamakura; 5y. dark olive, Kamatari Fujiwara, statesman of the seventh century and founder of the illustrious house of Fujiwara, whose rule in Japan lasted for about two hundred years. The highest value, which is 10y in purple, pictures a plum tree in blossom.

Leeward Island Issue

Great Britain's Leeward Island colony is one of the very few colonial possessions to issue "new reign" postal paper in simple portrait design. Even those colonies that have heretofore used portrait stamps only have adopted at least some scenics in the new series, but here the likeness of King George VI is presented on stamps otherwise identical to those used during his father's regime. Values and colours of the new issue are: 1|4p. brown; 1|2p. green; 1p. carmine, 1 1|2p. red-brown; 2p. blue-grey; 2 1|2p. ultra-marine; 3p. bistre; 6p. red-violet; 1 shilling green and dark green; 2sh. red-violet and black on blue; 5sh. carmine and green on yellow; 10sh. red and green on green, and 1 pound, black and red on red

Stamp Tests

1. Who were the Pinzon brothers and what country has honoured them on stamps?

2-19

2. What stamp pictures a parade ground?
3. A motor van for mail delivery appears on what adhesive?
4. Where is Lake Atitlan, and what stamps shows a view of it?
5. Do you know what stamps pictures a daisy?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The "Amerigo Vespucci" an Italian training ship, appears on a 1931 stamp of its native land.
2. John Guy, an alderman of Bristol, England, organized the first expedition to colonize Newfoundland. He landed there in 1610, and the tercentenary of the event is commemorated on a 1910 stamp series which includes a portrait of Guy.
3. Dnieper Dam, one of Russian's greatest engineering achievements appears on a 1932 stamp.
4. Uruguay, in 1928, issued a stamp to celebrate a football victory.
5. A fully equipped camel appears on a 1933 stamp of Eritrea.

(Copyright.)

Binks (to shopkeeper): "Have you any eggs in which you can guarantee there are no chickens?"

Grocer (pausing a moment): "Yes—sir—duck's eggs."

* * * *

Travelling on the bus were two middle-aged women of the "charlady" type.

At one stop a man, evidently an acquaintance of theirs, boarded the bus.

"'Allo, Gert and Daisy," he said.

Putting her nose high in the air, one of them replied: "Elsie and Doris if you please!"

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How Many Animals Do You Know?

—THERE ARE MORE ANIMALS THAN MEN IN INDIA: STUDY THEIR WAYS AND LIFE—THEY ARE GREAT FRIENDS OF MAN

By Dr. A. R. SARAT ROY, Ph. D., D. Litt.

Many of us can tell how many different kinds or races of human beings there are in India, how many religions and how many castes, how many languages and dialects there are. It is a wonderfully interesting study; but there is another study just as interesting and even more wonderful, the study of the animal population of India. Probably, there are more animals of more varied species than the human population of India. Once I heard in a street corner, a soap-box orator declaiming that at one time there were three cows to every human being in India, while now, because of the foreign Government and the hide trade there was only one cow to every three human beings. He did not say what was the source of his information, who made the census before the foreign Government came and so on; therefore, it was not possible to check up his statement, but one thing is certain that the animal population of India exceeds the human one. if we take into consideration horses, cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, cats, dogs, pigs, foxes, tigers, leopards, panthers, hyaenas, bears, deer, wolves, bisons, elephants and all other kinds of animals that live in our land. Again, if we take into account, all the different kinds of reptiles, birds, worms and insects, the human population although 330 crores or thereabouts, dwindles into insignificance.

Do we know anything, that is to say, the majority of the so-called educated, of this great multitude of fellow creatures, living almost side by side with us? Yet they do in a thousand ways exercise influence on the health, wealth and condition, not only on that of the nation but also on that of the land. There is something radically wrong with our system of education that gives us little or no information about these fellow inhabitants, of their kinds, habits, food, ways of living and the way they influence humans.

Breeds Of Cows

Take for instance the cow; a thoroughly domesticated animal, seldom found in a wild state, worshipped by millions How many are there who can tell even by sight the different varieties to be found in India or can name even half a dozen varieties? Yet we have some very fine species of milch cows. If we travel about the country we are sometimes surprised to see the huge fine oxen found in some parts. These humble animals not only feed us but serve us faithfully and patiently. If we would take care of them and treat them well, they alone could help to increase our wealth materially and also our health. They are an invaluable adjunct to our agriculture, as has been lately emphasised in our rural uplift movements. But it is needless to say more about them here.

Horses And Racing

We have also some very fine horses in India, but they seem to have degenerated more than oxen, because they are in many ways less useful, especially as they are less used for agriculture in India than in many other countries. Their breeds have been even more neglected, yet we have some good horses in India. Racing in India has not helped to improve indigenous breeds, but has tried to import valuable horses from other countries, more for profit in sport than for the one reason for which racing may be tolerated in any sane and civilised society; namely the improvement of breed. Men who know horses say that in India can be found as good racing horses as in any other country if only they are as well trained and cared for as the foreign horses imported into this country. Those who have lived in the hills must admire the sturdy, barrel-bodied little ponies that race up the mountain sides, thousands of feet, with the same ease as the horses of the plains gallop on the level roads.

This car, which is a German invention, turns into a motor-boat when it enters the water.

The Intelligent Pariah

Annually we have dog shows for foreign breeds, which in many cases are absolutely unsuited to the climate of India and useless, but we completely neglect the fine Indian dogs, which we contemptuously term "pariah". They might not be as showy in their marking or possess the fine looking coats of foreign dogs, but they are admirably suited to the climate of the country, are not delicate, are strong and hardy and every bit as faithful and as intelligent as any foreign dog aristocrat. In Northern India are found dogs as big and as strong as any blood hound or any other kind of hound and as fierce. The "Bhanjara" dog of Western India is a match in intelligence and fierceness to any foreign dog and could safely be backed in a fight between him and any foreign dog of its size and weight, and perhaps, be well able to give them a few pounds handicap. But, we have learnt in the years of foreign rule to deprecate everything Indian. Dog lovers will tell that the Indian dog is in no way inferior to the foreign dog in courage faithfulness and intelligence, and certainly superior in hardihood. But the great and real friend of man is looked down in India, both by Hindu and Moslem. Just be kind to a despised "pariah" dog and see what affection and faithfulness he gives in return and how little care he demands.

Tigers And Leopards

When we look beyond our domesticated animals, most of us are completely lost. There are few who distinguish between a tiger, leopard and a panther or even a lion, although our language has different words or names for them. There might be some excuse for the difficulty in distinguishing between a leopard and a panther, but there should be none in doing so between a tiger and a leopard; yet it is a fact that many are unable to make the distinction.

Our Ancestors

There are also so many different kinds of monkeys in our country, not so many as there in Africa, yet each of them is as interesting as the other to study; and they make very good and affectionate friends, somewhat mischievous, but not wickedly so and always interesting. Their curiosity or thirst for knowledge is intense and insatiable and if only they had a prolonged power of concentration, probably they would be more intelligent than the average man. They are quite as faithful as the dog or the horse and generally more intelligent, perhaps more intelligent even than the much maligned ass, which is certainly intelligent, and which is often insulted when we call a man an ass. At least the ass generally knows just what it wants. which few men do. The monkey is needlessly feared because he is intelligent enough to frighten those who would take liberties with him and quick to resent any liberty taken by strangers. but treat him well and with respect he certainly is harmless.

True Friends

If I had a horse, a dog, a monkey and a black bear as my friends, I honestly believe I would prefer them to human friends. I would be sure of loyalty, faithfulness, an unswerving and undying affection and protection. What more does a man want? Speech! well, the speech of most people is generally less interesting than the silence of our animal-friends. I am no misanthrope, but in a long and varied life, I have found human friends cause more sorrow and trouble than joy and happiness. A man is fortunate if, in a long lifetime, he finds one genuine friend, but in the animal kingdom I can find many who may be trusted in any circumstance. My horse, my dog, my monkey and my bear friend will fight with me and for me against any odds and sacrifice their lives for me, but how many men or even women will do that, although women are generally more genuine friends, when they are friends. than men? I speak from experience.

Get To Know Them

It should be a part of the education of every man, woman and child to know more of the animal fellow creatures all about them. Go and see them in the Zoos, read about their ways and habits, make friends with them, only do not be arrogant with them or show them your superiority. They will recognise it themselves without jealousy and love you. They are all very much like ourselves. And when one realises that, they will be found to be very loving and grateful, a virtue lost in the selfishness of man. Of course, there are animals who can never understand the ways of man and such are to be avoided, just as we avoid men, who do not understand human laws of society; but the most dangerous animals may be tamed, i.e., made to understand man's ways with patience, confidence and love, as has been proved over and over again. Study the animal, his ways, his life,—his psychology is as interesting as that of man.

Miss Sushila Dattatraya Rao Naimpalli, who got two first prizes in vocal music and flute-play respectively and won the championship cup of the Girls' Section in the music competitions, held by the Allahabad University recently. She was also awarded one gold and one silver medal.

Inside Hyderabad

(Continued From Page 8)

Crown lands and other properties, the Nizam is considered easily the richest man in the world. Some very baseless and amusing Arabian Nights-like tales about his unknown wealth have been told in many a foreign journal. But all this wealth of the Nizam is not for ostentation and display. It is meant for real use, for a cherished object, which nobody but himself knows.

The Nizam lives the simple life of a darvesh, unflinchingly denouncing extravagance and idle luxury whether in public or private life. He resides in a simple building; the imposing palaces having been discarded and used only for ceremonial purposes. He seldom indulges in amusements, though sometimes he takes pleasure in listening to good music, especially when his own compositions are sung. His meal is frugal and simple.

In private audience, Mir Osman Ali Khan appear not as His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, but, as Tennyson says, "A kindly man, moving amongst his kind." He converses with one and all with the astonishing ease and freedom of a commoner, indicating the perfect poise of a man who wishes to be remembered not for the power he has inherited, but rather for his own personal qualities, the services he has rendered to the State, and the love he bears for his subjects.

An Accomplished Scholar

The graceful preoccupation with, and patronage of, literature which has become indissolubly associated with the present ruling Dynasty of Hyderabad and which has shed a particular lustre on their administrative activities, finds a prominent place in the life of the present Nizam.

He is an accomplished scholar and possesses poetic talent of a high order. He writes in Arabic, Persian, Hindi and Urdu, and any of his Persian 'ghazals' bear the stamp of charming originality and high imaginative power. His love for poetic expression and the range and extent of his sentiments have earned for him a place in the foremost rank of modern Muslim poets.

Mir Osman Ali Khan is not merely a poet but a literary critic as well. His style of criticism is not simply laudatory or vague, influenced by self-interest or personal attachment, or betraying lack of discernment, but it is thoroughly judicious, furthering the cause of true literature.

He is a splendid conversationist too. He speaks with much fluency and ease, even in alien languages like the English and the Arabic. He has a wonderful grip and mastery over the Persian and Arabic languages, and it is said that it is his scholarship of Arabic which is responsible for his analytical mind.

The Nizam writes swiftly and has a settled hand, indicating innate ability of discernment and determination of purpose.

Of his many rare intellectual gifts, one is also that he possesses a wonderfully retentive memory. His faculty of recognising individuals whom he had casually met but once years before is something inexplicable, as many can attest.

His Family

The Nizam's family life is simple. He is fond of his sons, daughters and daughters-in-law Purdah is still in vogue in Hyderabad, but here, again, he has set an example by allowing the women members of his family to do away with it.

The Nizam's heir-apparent, His Highness Walashan Nawab Azam Jah, the Prince of Berar, and the second son, Walashan Nawab Moazzam Jah, both brought up as strictly by their father as himself. They received their education and administrative training under their father's supervision and guidance, and have extensively toured England and Europe, visiting the industrial, educational and administrative centres there. They are now acquitting themselves well in their responsible positions in the Government of the country.

Associated with these two princes is the event of rather unusual interest, not only to Hyderabad but to the Muslim world at large, that took place in the year 1931. It was the marriage of the heir-apparent and his younger brother to the daughter and neice respectively of the ex-Sultan of Turkey. The then Resident at Hyderabad referred to it as a "great day in the annals of Hyderabad." He further said that it was unique in the history of India, for, from the time when the Mughal emperors began their great task of uniting under one rule the many warring races of this land, no ruling prince or heir to a ruling prince had ever sought his bride from a royal house beyond the seas. Both these princesses possess in abundance the Turkish beauty and physique; and accomplished as they are, they have created by their active association with the educational, civic and social affairs a new life and vision among the women of Hyderabad.

The Nizam made a wise departure in appointing the heir-apparent as the Commander-in-Chief of his forces. The choice has been fully justified, for within the short period during which the Prince has held command of the Army, he has re-organised it and raised its efficiency.

The Prince of Berar is not merely fond of all manly sport, but is also interested in literature and fine arts. He has an admirable artistic taste in every thing about him. By his unfailing courtesy and charming ways he has endeared himself not only to the soldiers but to every class of his father's subjects.

The Nizam's second son holds the office of the President of the City Improvement Board, the objects of which are to relieve the congestion in the City, to spread out the population, to provide cheap residential quarters for the poor, to widen the roads, and to improve the sanitary conditions of, and to beautify the City.

Like his father, he has a sharp and keen intellect, and is fond of music and poetry.

The Nizam's younger brother, Nawab Basalat Jah, has also been taking great interest in the nation-building activities of the State. Having had a sound training under the late Mr. Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall, he has developed a wide vision. Addressing the students of the Osmania Technical College very recently, he said: "It is up to the students of Hyderabad to learn the dignity of labour and they should never think themselves humiliated while employed in manual labour." He is the President of the Committee for reorganisation of Secondary Education, of the Government Board of Jagirdar's College, and of the Co-operative Union Limited.

Nizam's Ambition

The Nizam's great ambition, as a ruling member of the Asaf Jahi dynasty, which has now ruled a vast kingdom for over two hundred years, seems to be to endeavour to his utmost to regain the lost prestige and greatness of his dynasty. As a first step towards this move, the Nizam challenged Lord Curzon's settlement of 1902 in respect of Berar, and claimed that in all internal affairs of his State, he stands on the same footing as the British Government in respect of the affairs of British India. He argued that the matter was not one in respect of which the British Government was competent to give a "decision."

The reply from Delhi was that no ruler of an Indian State can justifiably claim to negotiate with the British Government on an equal footing. This naturally shook the Nizam's faith in British friendship: and had he only sought, as a great political leader expressed at the time to the present writer, the sanction of his people behind his legitimate claim matters would have taken a different course altogether. Besides, in order to subdue the Nizam's independence of judgment and strength of character, the Political Department were waiting for an opportunity, when the Nizam's so-called "craze for money" gave them a handle with which they did not hesitate to take full advantage. On this occasion too, the poor Nizam did not find true friends to tackle the ugly situation to his satisfaction. Since then the Nizam has been made almost powerless. Therefore, those who blackmail and discredit the Nizam do so out of their sheer ignorance of the real state of affairs in Hyderabad.

The Nizam's ambition has doubtless been to make himself a true embodiment of ideal kingship which makes a Sovereign Ruler the first servant of the State. The Nizam is fully alive to the changing conditions in the political economic and social systems of the world, and nobody can dispute the fact that he has in him the making of a most benevolent, enlightened and progressive Ruler.

(Next Article: Nobles and Jagirdars.)

Gugloo's Daughter

(Continued from Page 16)

he gave no thought. The memory of the girl's splendid character possessed him. A feeling of infinite gratitude pulsating in his heart, he looked at her in frank astonishment. Her expressive little face filled his mind with a myraid of half faded memories.

Later, as he was about to depart, he felt it his duty to reward Asma for her services.

"Come to visit me in Shrinagar. Inquire for Gugloo's house-boat. I shall give a gift to your granddaughter," he said to the old farmer magnanimously.

"It's too far, he can't walk," Asma replied quickly.

"I shall send my doonga boat to fetch you and your grandfather," he offered, watching Asma from the corner of his eye.

As the old farmer ignored his offer, the latter went on:

"I am a widower. My wife Hamida bore me no children so, in a wild temper I asked her to go away. That was nearly fourteen years ago. I haven't married again. I have two house-boats and five doongas."

"I offer you two hundred rupees if you part with the girl. Is it a bargain?" Gugloo persisted with an ingratiating smile.

"Better offer that sum for a cow," gruffly replied the old farmer in a tone of indignation. He looked at Gugloo. There was no doubt that the fellow had the air of one who is well situated in life.

"I will never hurt her. I will keep her well fed and buy her Bokhara silks and jewels. I have not known the happiness of having children. May be, she will bring me this joy—Inshalla."

Asma's eyes met his.

The farmer's wife who had listened silently to the above conversation looked at Gugloo, then, whispered to her husband: "Tell him who she is. Tell him he can't marry her."

The old man hesitated. Was he to tell Gugloo the story of Asma's birth? Had they not promised Hamida never to let the girl go to her father? If, on the other hand, he did not tell Gugloo about Asma's parentage, it would be depriving the girl of all the comforts of an easy life which were within her right.

"She can't marry you. She has been already promised to one of my men in the farm," the old man said at last and pressed his wife's arm.

"Then let her be my daughter. I will make it five hundred. She has risked her life for me. Her husband will be in charge of one of my house boats," Gugloo volunteered with a gesture of generosity as he sought the girl's eye.

The old farmer thought the offer was too good to let go. It would be foolish to deprive Asma of such wonderful prospects. His wife whispered to him again but pinching her arm, he silently asked, her to keep quiet.

Finally, at the dictate of his conscience, he asked Asma to decide for herself.

For a second there was a spell of tense silence. The old farmer and his wife waited breathlessly. Gugloo leaned forward as Asma broke out.

"Keep your five hundred rupees for some one else. Wherever Grandfather and Grandmother live, Asma shall live. They have enough to keep her." And leaping forward, she nestled in the arms of the old farmer.

Startled, Gugloo regarded her searchingly. Her direct gaze challenged his. His mind was wrought with a tangle of varied emotions.

He did not wait any longer. Dejected, he shook his head in despair and moved towards the door.

"What use is it to covet some one else's property? If only Hamida had not been barren, we would have had an equally fine girl," Gugloo phiosophised as he trudged along the lonely road back to his home in Shrinagar.

(THE END.)

The only time a modern bride blushes is when the groom fails to show up.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

(MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

When I am writing this (to-day it is 1st April), I am reminded of many funny things associated with to-day's particular date. The 1st April is considered as a "Fools Day,"—and well, whatever you do on this day is excusable.

This is an old old story. As a college student, I used to reside in the Hostel. I had just gone out for a walk in the evening. And when I returned at night—lo! everything in the room was topsy turvy.....

All Things Scattered

Now imagine: The table lying with its legs upwards, the chair lying inside it in the same way and the books lying scattered here and there. Similarly the bed, drawers, my clothes, shoes and everything was at a different place altogether, spread in a peculiar position.

Just as you enter the room and light the lamp, in that half darkness stands facing you a skeleton-like thing—fully-clothed like a gentleman—'tip-top' from head to bottom—only his teeth bulging out of his mouth—and his eyes drawn out of the lashes—his hat worn in a peculiar manner—holding in his hands a stick—fully prepared to strike you—what would you feel?

He Screamed

Thank God, I wasn't horrified! But my friend who had done all this mischief could not rest at that. He wanted to play the game properly. From the back of a curtain where he was hiding, he screamed. I began to stare in every nook and corner, looked on all sides, up, down and around: Was there a ghost, a thief or what?

I had grown inquisitive by this time. I was not afraid. Fear itself would fear to come near me. But I wanted to face the facts as they were. Again there was a scream. And in that scream I heard the echo of "1st April". Then, I understood the whole thing at once!

We Were Happy

There was none else in the room—at least I thought so—and I began to laugh loudly and heartily ..... The curtain began to move, and out of it crawled two young friends, who also joined in my laughter: The joke verily had been turned against them. But we made the best of it and we were happy.

This 1st April, more or less, is like the "Holi" of the Hindus..... Now, whatever idea you may have about these days, my opinion is that these days signify the advent of Spring—the Season of Joy—when all are in a mood of mirth and merriment. And when you are jolly, whatever nonsensical things you do, your friends are bound to excuse you.

Spring Greetings

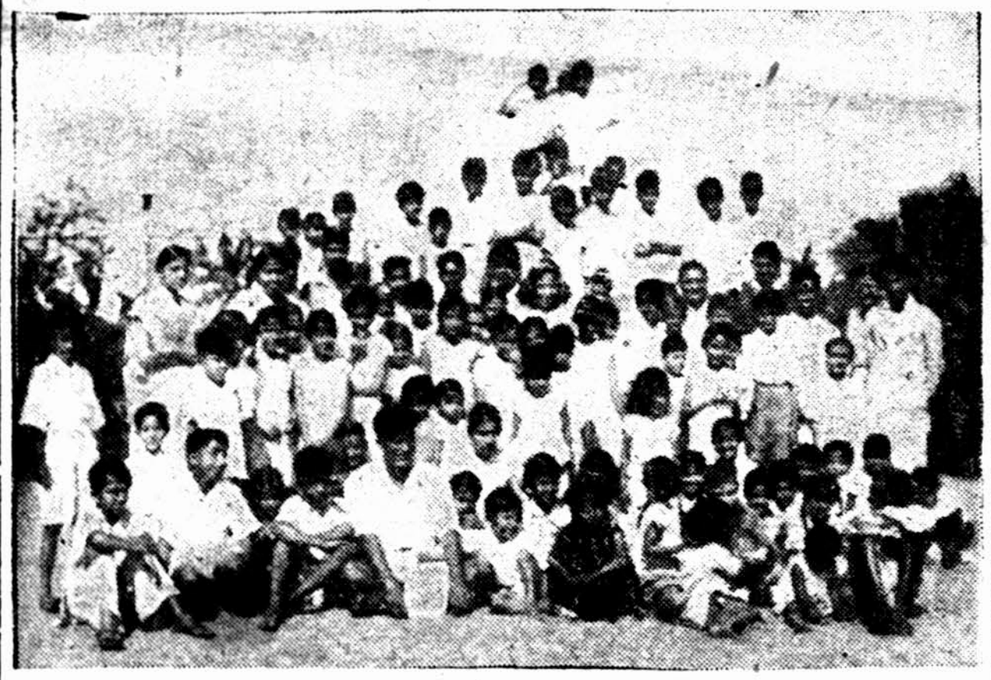
So, I have told you one of the funny things that happened to me on a 1st April: I could talk of many such experiences that I have had during so many 1st Aprils and Holis, but well, I think only one will do.

And now, let me wish you very Happy Spring Greetings: May the Season bring to you all the Charm and Delight that it is famous for.

Our Activities

Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children together with the Bandra Group paid a return visit to their Vile Parle friends on Sunday, March 26. Miss Nargis Engineer, B.Sc., B.T., a veteran educationist, was the guest of honour on that day.

A very nice programme of songs, dances, dramatic pieces, etc., was gone through. In the end Syt. Satish Desai, Miss Nargis Engineer and Mr. Indra Vasawada addressed the gathering. Children had indeed a very fine and happy time



Children of Khar and Bandra met their Santa Cruz and Vile Parle sisters and brothers in the Ishwardas Park on Sunday, March 26.

New Programmes

On Sunday, April 2, Shrimati Ramnikben Kazi of Karachi Bal Vihar will meet Khar children. And on Sunday, April 9, Syt. M. J. Parmar, former Secretary, together with his Patuck Industrial School children, is coming to meet them.

At Vile Parle and Ghatkopar, there will be the usual programme. The number of members at Baroda is increasing day by day It is hoped that soon Branches will be started in its neighbouring villages. Karachi is having a gala function on 16th April.

City Balkan-ji-Bari

My Dear Dada,

The children of the Belassis Rd. Balkan-ji-Bari are poor. To them cleanliness is yet to be taught. Some of them are in torn clothes. But when I told them they would not come out well in my photographs, they were anxious to appear at their best in the picture.

It was very pleasing to see them in clean clothing, however humble. With a long-needed wash and fresh garments, they looked very bright and smiling with eager expectation on their faces. They all spent the evening very well, indeed.

Flute Band

We had a flute band of the Seva Mandir, lent to us for the evening. The music was really fine and children enjoyed it very much. At the end of each tune there was a loud applause and cheering for those boys who played the band.

I felt that the encouragement they received from the younger children would egg on these young bandsmen to more and more beautiful music, in their own way, of course. Thus they were helpful to each other.

A Funny Difficulty

I was only sorry, there were not a few more active members of the Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari present last Saturday (24th March) to enjoy the whole show and add to it.

There was also a funny difficulty. Here half the number of children speak Marathi. The other half use Gujarati. I know neither of them very well. And the children wanted to have a little drill

Help Needed

When orders were given in Marathi, the Gujarati boys forming half the line, stood still, as if they had nothing to do. And it was the same case with Marathi boys when drill was taught in Gujarati.

But we are trying to get the

(Continued On Page 46)

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Boys and girls of the Khar and Bandra Balkan-ji-Baris at Vile Parle Station.

"Breaking Stone"

(Continued From Page 45)

help of some local workers and luckily for us, they are more enthusiastic than myself. I believe they will be of great use to us. Active help and co-operation of our own workers, of course, is very essential.

Yours, M. B.

OUR WORKERS

Certain mistakes, owing to "Printer's Devil" have occurred in the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari office-bearers' list, published in the last week's issue. The two important mistakes are:

(i) Bro. Rasiklal F. Shah's name appears as a member of the Bombay City Executive Committee, whereas he is one of the Jt. Secretaries, and (ii) where the name of Mrs. Vasawada appears, it is to be understood as Mr. Indravadan Vasawada.

Birthday Greetings

I have pleasure to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 1st to 8th April 1939:—

1. Bro. Mangaldas Shah.
2. Sis. Indumati Khariwalla.
3. Bro. Ramanlal Jhaveri.
4. Bro. Syed Iqbal Ali.
5. Sis. Mary Vaz.
6. Sis. S. D. Trivedi.
7. Sis. Mamtaj Begum.
8. Bro. J. N. Trivedi.
9. Bro. Madhu Sathaye.
10. Bro. Noshi Pochkhanawalla.
11. Sis. Bhanumati Shah.
12. Sis. Sarojini Barodekar.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have also pleasure to send Happy Greetings to the following sisters and brothers, whose birthdays come during this week on 9th to 15th April, 1939:—

1. Sis. Banoo Bilimoria.
2. Bro. Achut Talvalkar.
3. Bro. Sushil Ruia.
4. Bro. P. S. Vaidyanathan.
5. Bro. Shiwaji Karkara.
6. Sis. Pushpa Gupte.
7. Sis. Sumati Joglekar.
8. Bro. Rudolph D'Mello.
9. Bro. Madhav Sohoni.
10. Bro. Ramzan Kazi.
11. Bro. Madhukar Munim.
12. Sis. Savitri Mansukhani.
13. Bro. Rusi Wadia.
14. Bro. K. S. Bajpai.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

THE SPRING IS HERE
(By Gope Gur-Bax)

Spring—what a sweet word! It suggests the act of springing or leaping. And this is the season when plants begin to bud and shoot. When in the morning I see the rows of palm trees, that wear the garment of sunshine, the lilac that swings with every breeze, the willows that are blown in the wind like a woman with flying hair, I remember:

" 'Tis a month before the month of May
And the Spring comes slowly up this way."

Indeed, as the best part of the day is the morning, so the best part of the year is the Spring!

Spring is here with all its splendour, with all its birds and blossoms. There is no time like Spring, which creates life in everything.

Here, I see a country maid in all her loveliness. There is delight on her face, a pure light in her eyes and sweet flowers in her hand. And she murmurs:

It is the season now to go
About the country high and low
Among the lilacs hand in hand
And two by two in a fairy land.

THEN HE WEPT

The teacher was telling his class about the conquests of Alexander the Great. He made the tale a stirring one.

"When Alexander had conquered India," he said, "what do you think he did? Do you think he gave a great feast to celebrate their triumph. No; he sat down and wept."

The children seemed a little disappointed at this childish exhibition on the part of the hero, so the teacher continued: "Now, why do you think Alexander wept?"

Up went a little hand.

"Well, Jimmy?" said the teacher.

"Please, sir," said Jimmy, hesitatingly, "perhaps he didn't know the way back."

RAIN, DEAR?

It was natural history lesson, but Rosie was not paying attention, teacher noticed it and thought she would catch her. "Rosie," she asked, "what is the use of the reindeer?"

"To water the garden," said Rosie.

"Calling Hands"

"Calling Eyes".

SOME LETTERS ANSWERED

Dear Dada,—Do you know that I am an artist and can draw even a train?

Yours, Dorabji.

I am glad to have this information: You must surely be stronger than a horse which can draw only a cart. Bravo!

* * * *

Dear Dada,—Would you agree with me that it is rude to whisper in company?

Yours, Daphne.

But it is ruder to shout.

* * * *

Dear Dada,—My cousin is my mother's sister; my sister is my aunt and my father is my brother's second cousin: What am I?

Yours, Balvant.

A storyteller.

Prize Winners

The following have been declared as prize winners in our last competition:—

1. Bro. Saradchandra R. Desai (Ahmedabad).
2. Bro. Chandrakant S. Raje (Dadar).
3. Sis. Shariffa Jairaj (Kurla).
4. Sis. Roshan Sukhadia (Bulsar).

The figure was that of an Elephant.

Prize have been despatched to all, and we shall feel obliged if their receipt is acknowledged.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

BOYS AND GIRLS

Meet Every Sunday At

KHAR—Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road.

VILE PARLE—Ishwardas Park.

GHAT KOPAR—Kanya Shala.

and on every Saturday at Seva Mandir, Bellasis Road, Bombay Central.

Go and Join in Their Mirth and Merriment.

The newly started **Balkan-ji-Bari centre in the Municipal Chawls at Bellasis Road.**

This is how Mr. Hari Gupta celebrated "Holi" with youths and children!

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and sniggle.
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March Lucky Numbers

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of March was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. [illegible] has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for March.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle" Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money Order.

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451250
576123
249871
725430

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

SHEEP ARE THE MOST DIFFICULT ANIMALS TO TRAIN FOR FILM WORK.
FORMER G-MAN LEON G. TURROU, WHOSE BOOK UPON WHICH "CONFESSIONS OF A NAZI SPY" IS BASED, IS CAST IN THE FILM..... BUT NOT AS A G-MAN. PRODUCERS THOUGHT HIM NOT THE PROPER TYPE!
EDWARD G. ROBINSON, WHO IS SO AFRAID OF GUNS HE CLOSES HIS EYES WHEN HE HAS TO FIRE ONE, WILL PLAY THE PART OF TURROU IN THE FILM!
Bruno
3-1
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

WORLD'S RICHEST TRADE UNION

Although it is not the largest in membership, the Amalgamated Engineering Union of Great Britain is probably the wealthiest trade union in the world.

At the end of 1938 the assets of the union were £2,766,528, which represented an increase of £175,172 compared with last June

The half-yearly income was £500,000, and membership went up by 15,283.

On March 1 this year the membership was 373,913, about 150,000 more than the total three years ago, before the rearmament programme began in real earnest. During the arms drive the assets have increased by £1,000,000.

It is significant that during the final six months of last year the union paid out £28,781 on unemployment.

This, an official said "is inspite of the continued cry about the shortage of skilled labour."

The Romance Of Chess

(Continued from page 6)

mediates between God and man, with the pollution of a sacrilegious game?"

The following sentence, which occurs in the 3rd Volume of the "Councils of Spain," will give an idea of the strictness of the Church authorities in enforcing the ban imposed on the playing of Chess:

"Clerks playing at dice or Chess shall 'ipso facto' be excommunicated."

The game was at the height of its popularity during the reign of Taimur, the great Mongol monarch, when every young man, prior to his initiation as an Officer of State, was of discretion by watching a game of Chess without disclosing his emotions at any stage of the game. I he uttered a word of criticism or of praise, he was instantly adjudged unfit for the post. Taimur's excessive love of the game also led him to name his fourth son Shah-Rukh; Shah (King) and Rukh (Rook) being two pieces in the game.

Wife Staked

But the story with the most human appeal is that of the Persian prince who, in a moment of weakness, had staked his favourite wife. Dilaram, on the issue of a game with his rival.

After some time the Prince found himself in terrifying difficulties, and as he analysed his position in despair he was sure his fate was sealed with the mate on the move..

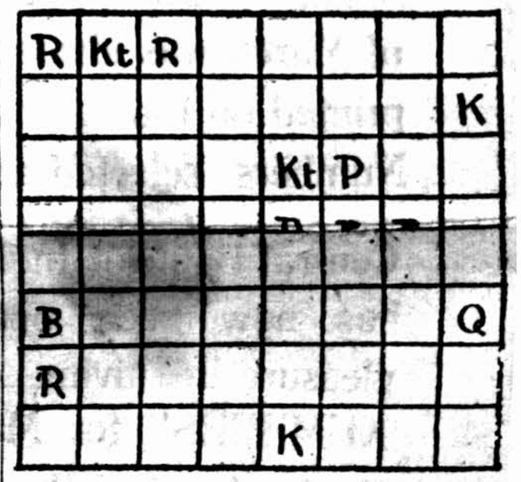
Dilaram, who at that moment happened to be peeping through the gauze of her purdah seclusion, unable to bear the suffering of her unfortunate spouse, whispered,—and never were whispers more like sweet music—

Shah do rukh bideh, Dilaram ra madeh,

Peel piyada peshkur:, wa asp kisht mat."

("Sacrifice the rooks, O Prince, and save Dilaram; forward with the Bishop's pawn and with the Knight deal Death").

The following was the position of the game when Dilaram whispered:



The following were the 'moves':
(The Prince is Blue and his rival Red)

BLUE	RED
1st move R—R8 mate	K+R
2nd move kt—Q7 mate	K—R7
3rd move R—R8 mate	K+R
4th move P—B7 mate	K—R7
5th move Kt. (Q7)—B8 mate.	B+Kt (B3)
6th move Kt (K6)+(takes)	B checkmate.

The underground manager of a Yorkshire coal mine found a boy hacking at the roof of one of the tunnels. "Hi" he shouted. "You'll have the roof falling in if you do that."

"But I can't get the pony through," said the lad.

"Well, if that's so dig some of the ground away."

"That's no use, master," the lad said. "It isn't his feet that won't go under—it's his head."

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

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Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Pillars In Indian Architecture

(Continued From Page 5)

Muslim structures of the later period.

Indo-Muslim Style

The earlier mosques built by Hindu craftsmen for their alien masters were nothing but temples. The pillars of Qutubu-d-din's mosque or those of Jami Masjid in Cambay or again of Hilal Khan Qazi's mosque at Dholka, remain purely Hindu in style. But later on, the masons adapt themselves to the desires of their new masters. Then the lotus capsule, the "peepal" and lotus leaf arches of the Ajanta caves evolve out as the bell-shaped, globuler domes and arches. Pillars and brackets become one in the newly used arches.

The "peepal" leaf arch, and the lotus leaf arch have now to be supported on pillars that formerly meant to carry beams. So they become massive, plain and rectangular in section. The "amalaka" and lotus motifs seem to vanish only to assume a higher position. The base of the dome, shapes itself into a 'mahapadma' and the amalaka begins to crown the dome.

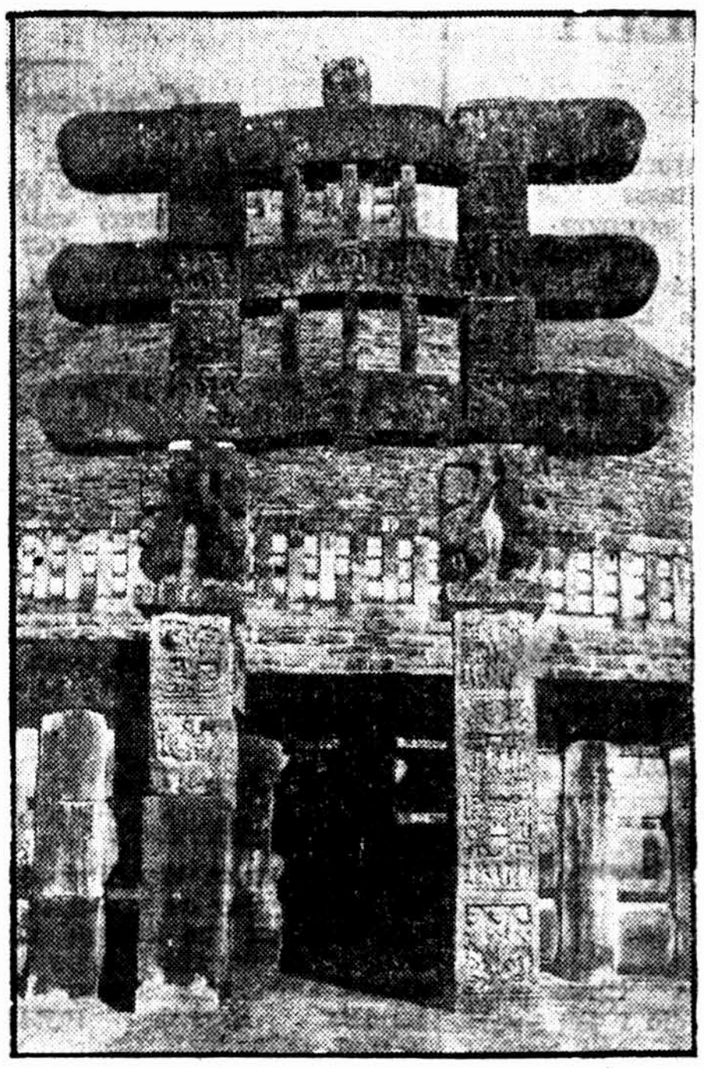
The pillars of the early Indo-Muslim mosques are very plain. Like those of Ibrahim Roza or those of the Lotus Mahal (the former of Bijapur and the later of Vijaynagar) they have a few vertically stressed lines to accentuate height. Even the marbled pillars of the Diwani-khas and Divani-alm in Delhi are too plain. But the Moguls got done a lot of inlay work over their pillars. But in the palaces of Agra and Fetepur Sikri we find a good deal of lovely carving. This along with charming brackets, give dignity to those pillars.

A Variation

One more style of pillars before I conclude: it is the elongated lotus bud design for the "shalaka" itself. Perhaps the Indian brass lamp stand, must have inspired it. Some of the Mysore temples have such lathe-turned pillars. In Diwan-i-khas the throne mandap has such pillars but slightly different. Instead of having the usual circular section it is multi-faced one. In the Mogul palaces such pillars of bigger size are also to be seen. In Tippu's palaces of Bangalore, and Seringapatam this type (in wood) assumes still another shape.

In conclusion it may be safely asserted in grandeur and architectural value the earlier Ajantine pillars still take the palm. For homes and such other minor purposes simple Rajput styles are hard to beat. Amongst the South Indian ones to me the early Chalukyan pillars are worthy of any palace.

Palace, I said and that should bring to one's mind sad memories of many Hindu palaces. We have very many old temples but few among the purely Hindu palaces survive. It is for the simple reason that they were built of wood and not of stone. The ancient Hindu kings never shirked spending millions for stone edifices to house their gods, but did not think it worth their while to do so for themselves.



A "torana" pillar at Sanchi.

Multicoloured pillar of Vijaya-Vittala Temple at Vijayanagar.

Miss Vasundhara Ashtaputre (aged 3½ years) who gave an attractive dancing performance at the fifth annual social gathering of the local ladies' club, Dhulia.

Just because a girl wears glasses does not always mean she's a keen looker.

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

CONCEPTO:—

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Tell It To The SENTINEL

The "Muhajir" Returns Home ACROSS IRAN

"MORE PEOPLE I MEET"

(Continued from Page 10)

Perhaps she thought I would not be able to cross a rather large puddle without slipping, or that her expert eye took in my narrow skirt which could not afford me the liberty that her own voluminous petticoat did, but she extended her free hand and offered to help me across. For a brief second I was undecided, but then I put my hand into her large toil-worn one, while she cautioned me as one does a child, to step carefully and slowly. Safely across, I thanked her for her assistance, and she, not understanding a word I said (for the hill-women talk a peculiar tongue) gave me one of her broad smiles and disappeared down the hill-side. I have often recalled that charming gesture of the hill-woman. The kindness she extended to a mere stranger that happened to cross her path, the civilized world does not always offer an instance like this.

There are times when I long to return to the scene of Western civilization, with its millions of creeds and kinds so entertaining to watch and converse with. Yet midst the mingled perfume of expensive cigarettes a whiff of clear morning air, might steal into my imagination, turning the pages back to the villager and the hill-woman who had showed me kindness. It may have been just little things, but they persist vividly in my memory which nothing will eradicate.

JUST LOVE HIM!

(Continued from Page 12)

temper. You never nag."

"After all these years, you can look me in the face, and lay that charge at me! You know, as well as does my poor old hubby, how I flare up at the least thing, why, I must even plead guilty to the charge of nagging. And many's the battle royal we've had. No, no, it won't do, trying to make out an angel. I have quarrelled, nagged, sulked, joked at his expense, been extravagant with his money, unreasonable, everything, in fact, a perverse woman may do."

"Then how in the name of wonder....Yes, I have got it. He's a booby, that's all. Just henpec.....

I stopped. With her usual impetuosity, my hostess sprang from her chair, and I recoiled in mine. She disdained to answer my charge, except with a flash of her eyes. Then she laughed. "The secret of my happy marriage? Why, it's very simple."

Then her whole face grew soft and melted into a thousand unsuspected beauties (she's not a pretty woman, did I tell you?). And her voice was hushed, though a triumphant, vibrant note rang in it, as she breathed these words:

"I just love him."

(Continued from Col. 4)

the disposal of the famous Khan of Ahmediya, a great warrior who died fighting after killing some thirty of S. P. R. Indian soldiers. For this data I depend on the valiant Agha Mohd. of Ahmedia, the son of the late Khan. I met him and his brothers along with the 9-year-old son of the late Khan, who had brought down an aeroplane with a small rifle. The feat was applaudel by the whole of Persia. God has not created any more valiant family than these Khans of Ahmediya. It is no exaggeration and praise with any motive but they have got large hearts and big heads. Persia lacked such people in those times.

TROUBLESOME DIGITS: The final digits of the numbers on the board will remain the same, if the numbers are multiplied by an odd number. Moreover, both digits of the numbers on the board will remain the same, if the figures are multiplied by an odd number of the series 5, 9, 13, 17, and so on. However, if 9 or a higher number is used, the grand total will be over a thousand, so the only number that will answer the requirements is 5. Multiplying the numbers on the board by 5, we find that the digits to be added are 1, 2, and 3, which are thus shown to be the digits on the cards.

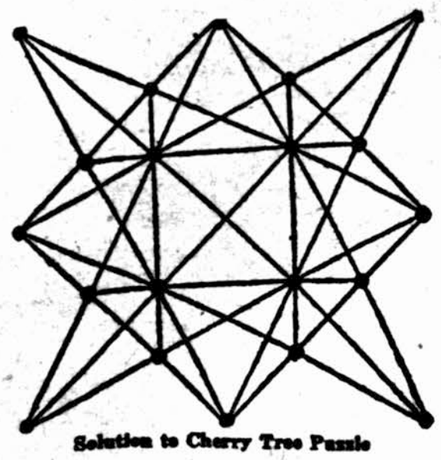
Pictorial Cryptogram: The answer is: AN HONEST MAN'S WORD IS AS GOOD AS HIS BOND.

Poetic Pamela: To the Roman numerals for a thousand, forty-nine and fifty-one (M, IL, LI), add nothing (0) and NONE minus ONE, this is N. This makes MILLION, which is ten hundred thousand.

Name Tree Puzzle: The 33 names are; George, Gerald, Asa, Sam, Ambrose, Rose, Seth, Ethel, Thelma, May, Helen, Enid, Albert, Bertram, Amos, Moses, Esther, Herbert, Bertha, Herman, Oscar, Carl, Arlene, Lena, Ned, Edna, Ralph, Alma, Madge, Adam, Madeline, Adeline, Inez.

Keeping in Trim: The words are: Crater, Streak, Retard, Betray, Hearth, Berate, Garter, Breath.

The solutions to today's puzzles will be given next week.



Solution to Cherry Tree Puzzle

A Word Square

Can you complete this word square?

```
W * * * * S
* R * * R *
* * O R * *
* * R M * *
* R * * N *
S * * * * M
```

Solution:

```
W A S H E S
A R T E R Y
S T O R M S
H E R M I T
E R M I N E
S Y S T E M
```

A Hidden Proverb

```
c e f h i m n o r s t v y
3 2 2 2 7 1 1 2 6 5 8 3 9
  4   41   21   61
  3    1   58   23
  5    7    9    6
  4
```

Can you find the proverb hidden in these letters? The letters with ones under them are the first letters of words, those with two under them are second letters of words and so on.

Solution: The hidden proverb is: "Necessity is the mother of invention."

A Recast

CAN you recast the sentence—A defeat whose test is very sure—so that the same letters form an appropriate proverb?

Answer:

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

(Continued From Page 9)

gathering takes place in the shrine of the Poet. It is a weekly bazar or a fair. Every wall in the shrine premises is full of verses of Hafiz and some say that the whole of Diwan-i-Hafiz is inscribed thus. I can not vouchsafe this but I have seen that almost all the places in the interior are full of them.

The shrine with an opaque or light blue dome presents a nice spectacle from a long distance. It is situated underneath the vine-growing steep hills

Away from the city about two miles in the depth of mountains lies the uncared-for tomb of Saadi: no body cares for him. It is at a distance.

Journey Over The Mountains

Hitherto from Manjil to Shiraz the journey lay on a vast plateau but hereafter the difficult mountains of Persia with narrow passes almost unpassable began: KOH-I-BABA, KOTAL PIRAZAN, KOTAL DUKHTAR (which mean respectively, mountain of father, mount of old woman, mount of daughter). The daughter one was the most easiest and the most difficult pass was the TANG-TURKAN (Pass of the Turks).

Here I should give a little bit of my own picture. The Persian comrades arranged that as the path was infested with British Indian agents I should conform to their request of taking to a disguise of their choice. I should behave as the cousin of a Mullah. I must put on a long black turban, a sufficiently long gown, a pyjama and a green band round my vest. Above all a beard and moustaches; in every detail a Mullah and a cousin of a Mullah. I have never laugned at seeing by body as I did seeing myself in this dress; but here my outbursts amounted to insanity. For two days whenever I approached the mirrors I became self-conscious I burst into fits. The Mullah for his part was to have 100 tomans from me for this service and a free journey to India for some medical treatment.

As usual in Persia we started on donkey backs toward a sunny evening in the beginning of December and joined a Qafla heading for South Persia I got the lesson of my life for this disguise—a donkey-back journey and on the top of it the Mullah's behaviour. The poor Mullah in the beginning regarded me as one of his own. By and by the idea about being a Persian revolutionary formed into his head. This was owing to my association with people who were instrumental for this arrangement and who had played a prominent part in the south upheavals allied with Herr Wosmoss. This made him squeeze out some more information as during this period Persia as far as Teheran was under the influence of British Imperialism. My name was Syed Hussain and I stuck to it. However hard he tried, the Mullah failed in getting anything from me. The failure infused devilish instinct in him to misbehave. He tried his level best to get out some information as to my identity, otherwise he would betray me to any pro-British Persian official. Any way he did not do so, but after two halts he began to take very hard work from me. He was murderously brutal and began to take all sort of service from me. I had to cook food, I had to prepare a bad smelling Qalyan (Huqqa) for him, I had to look to all his comforts, otherwise there stood the threat, a permanent one, of surrendering me to the Persian officials. I bravely put appearances, but I was too young to be as cunning as himself and had to do this cooking and cleaning work at every halt. Virtually I became a servant or rather a slave in his hand. Serai after serai his treatment began to worsen. To tell the truth instead of getting angry over what he did I used to rejoice and enjoy. After all this was a better treatment than the one I, along with 80 others had been given by the Turkoman nomad tribes of Central Asia in 1920, against whom, we fought later on in the defence of town of Kirki. Thrashing did not matter but what I cared for was arriving in India.

The monotonous journey over the difficult mountains on mules and donkeys was the order of the day. If I were to describe the mountain scenes, the passes, the rugged paths, the beautiful sceneries and the valleys below the mountains it will form in itself quite a volume. But here I simply mention the most outstanding things which deserve mention.

A Valiant Khan

Kotal Pirazan (Mount of Old Woman) is really deserving its name. Bleak cold winds over it, no vegetation, no habitation and no point of attraction any where in its vicinity. Mount Koh-i-Baba (Mount of Father) is bleak but better one than his wife mentioned above. No vegetation but grass, no habitations but huts, that was Mount Baba. The people residing on its summit were the least attractive, most of the families were dark without attraction and children dirty without any appeal of filial love in them.

Father Baba was really a heartless Father. Next comes the Kotal Dukhtar. (Mount of Daughter). What a beautiful lovely daughter, the only point of attraction in youth Persian mountain sceneries. Its broad winding roads where motors and lorries could be driven, with a little more care about road making (it is in order now of course) its lovely hills, its attractive flower beds, a river flowing under its feet. A lotus in the desert. What a beautiful scenery this damsel possesses. It is Mount of Daughter which deserves praise and that is the only point of journey which you wished never finished.

Then come the mountains of Tangastan suited to guerilla warfare, with their beautiful people all attired in black. They are good mountaneers: these are the people who formed the backbone of Herr Wosmoss's forces in South Persia in the days of Great War and against which the Allied organised forces of S. P. R. suffered great losses. These mountain forces of Persia can only match the mountain forces of Shivaji. Again and again the name of Herr Wosmoss has occured without giving much introduction to this celebrated Herr.

It was during the Great War that Herr Wosmoss was serving as a Commercial Agent to one of the German Companies. He was alert and as soon as the war was declared, he penetrated into the South and there with the help of the Nationalist Martyr Great Khan of Ahmediya (a village about 5 miles from Bushire) he organised a vast horde of Tangastani and other dissatified elements including many of the Indian revolutionaries, who had taken refuge in Parsia. All credit has been given to Herr Wosmoss but all resources were at

(Continued in Col. 2)

The Art Of Public Speaking

(Continued from Page 3.)

His finest speeches were probably those in furtherance of his Bill for Home Rule in Ireland.

Apart from a strong and striking personality, he was gifted with a deep sonorous voice that resounded throughout the House of Commons, while his scholarship enabled him to clothe his speeches with perfect and choice diction; and when Gladstone perorated, supporters and opponents alike remained spell-bound and tense with attention. In addition, he affected an old-fashioned idiosyncracy of dress which perhaps distinguished him from other members of the House and surrounded him with an atmosphere peculiarly his own, not a negligible factor in public life.

In sharp contrast to Gladstone was his great political antagonist Disraeli, afterwards Earl of Beaconsfield. The former, i.e., Gladstone was thoroughly British in appearance, manner and speech, while Disraeli was a Jew and had all the subtleties and finesse of his race. You may remember that on the occasion of one of his early speeches in the House of Commons, he was laughed at by the House and cried down, so great was the prejudice against his manner, appearance, and method in that ultra-British institution; but before he sat down he said with fine scorn, "The day will come when you will have to listen to me."

As we all know, that bold prophecy from one of the youngest members of the House came true, and Disraeli lived to see the House listen to him with rapt and respectful attention and also lived to be Queen Victoria's most favoured Prime Minister. Suave in manner, silky in tone, with an alert Jewish intelligence, he shone in debate and never failed to hold his audience.

Welsh Wizard

And now let me introduce you to two living members of the House of Commons, each in his way a distinguished public speaker. I have first in my mind the now venerable Mr. Lloyd George, often called the "Welsh Wizard" who has also held the post of Prime Minister of England during very critical periods of England's recent history. A solicitor by calling and a politician by profession, so say his detractors. One thing is certain that he had no scholarly attainments to back him, but his Celtic blood more than made up for this deficiency by a liberal supply of the fire and imagination which always appeal to the multitude.

He snaps out his thoughts in crisp incisive sentences, and being a master of invective he is too prone to indulge in the 'argumentum ad hominem,' that is, personal attacks, which are never favoured in English public life; with the result that his enemies frequently charge him with being guilty of bad taste. His enormous driving force and energy, however, render him, even now in his old age, an opponent to be dreaded in debate and a public speaker still to be reckoned with.

"Rogue Elephant"

Next in mind I have Mr. Winston Churchill for whose qualities as a public speaker and debater I personally have the greatest admiration, though I may not agree with all his political views. A modern writer has aptly summed up his political career, as that of "a rogue elephant", but we are more concerned with him as a public speaker and with his background.

He is a typical example of the cultured class of Englishman, well read, though not a great scholar, with all the advantages of a historic name and a family tradition in politics, for his father was Lord Randolph Churchill, at one time a very brilliant member of the House of Commons himself. The principal arrows in his quiver, as speaker, are a gift of ridicule amounting at times to scathing sarcasm, the faculty of quick retort, and of apt epigram. His methods are those of an adroit fencer with his quickly flashing rapier play rather than those of the heavy swordsman. No wonder then that he enlives every debate when he takes the floor, and even drowsy members wake up to listen with eager interest! Such speeches may live in history, as well as serve the purpose of the moment.

And now let me take you across the English Channel to the continent of Europe and tell you something about three public speakers all of whom have made recent history. As you may have guessed, I refer to the three dictators of our own times.

Lenin

Chronologically first in the list comes Lenin who effected the greatest revolution known to history. Lenin was more a thinker than a scholar, with a background of long and persistent intrigue for the overthrow of Tsardom. Steeped in the teachings and political philosophy of Marx, with him Marxism became a religion and a panacea for all the people's ills. Sprung himself from humble origin and having tasted the full bitterness of Tsarist oppression, he became a great speaker, rather than a great orator, swaying the populace more by his personal contact with their minds than by well-turned phrases and eloquence of speech.

His biographers generally concede him the right to be called a great public speaker, but I apprehend he was hardly a Demosthenes or a Burke, despite his astonishing achievements. It would probably be more correct and appropriate to sum him up as an alchemist of human emotions, who thereby succeeded in carrying his vast audiences with him, for he spoke a language which they understood and he never failed to guage the beatings of their pulse.

Mussolini

Next in the line comes Mussolini, the Italian, of whom it has been said that he wrote himself to power. Such of his speeches as have been reported in the European Press convey an impression of bombast and hysteria, assets which, with any but an emotional Latin race, would have got him nowhere at all. Now Italy has a great history behind her of a once powerful Roman Empire and Mussolini's slogan has, therefore been "a Roman Empire", to be rebuilt by conquest and force of arms. I have no doubt that he looks upon himself as a re-incarnation of "Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay."

His background was of the humblest; but enormous energy and industry have enabled him to acquire more knowledge than the average man would acquire with a liberal education at college and University. But for the fact that his speeches have undoubtedly had vast reactions, not only on his own people but on Europe, I would have refrained from bringing him into my brief catalogue of public speakers.

Hitler's Magnetism

More interesting from our point of view to-night is the case of Hitler, because speechifying is probably the chief external explanation of Hitler's success. He literally talked himself to power. Yet the strange thing is that Hitler is a bad speaker; he screeches, his mannerisms are awkward, his voice breaks with every peroration. I have heard his speeches myself over the wireless. Another criticism is that he never knows when to stop, which is what a public speaker should know.

Those in a position to judge say that his magnetism across a table is almost nil, and yet by a strange anomaly even his critics admit that he can arouse a big audience to frenzy. Like Mussolini, however, he knows all the tricks, and Mussolini's slogan of "a Roman Empire" has its counterpact in Hitler's; "We Germans had or did not have, or wanted to do and could not do, this that and the other as a result of the Versailles Peace Treaty." This constant reiteration of the word "wir" (we) Hitler drove into his audience with rhythmic savagery in his early days, and then he would pause dramatically, and add something like this: "That is the whole trouble in Germany; the word "wir" has no meaning now, the country is disunited—there is "no we."

Thus did Hitler unite a people to whom he himself did not even belong, for Hitler is an Austrian, born and bred. His origin, too, I should add, was of the humblest, and unlike Mussolini, he has not educated himself up to the standards of a liberal education

My brief survey should also include a reference to one or two of the fine public speakers that this country has produced. In my younger days a great Bengalee orator, Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee, held pride of place. I remember a very impressive presence with a flowing beard already grey, a strong carrying voice, speaking with fluent eloquence in English, a language not his own.

Mahatma Gandhi

And then what about Mahatma Gandhi, whose political achievements are by no means inferior to those of the European dictators I have mentioned, and in many ways far superior because he has achieved by non-violent methods what they could only do by resorting to brute force? What then are the assets of this gentle little man which enable him to impress and convince audiences, large or small, whenever he mounts the public platform?

The voice is soft but clear, his manner, as appropriate to his character, quiet and restrained. He does not indulge in fire works or rhetorical outbursts in order to get quickly at the surface emotions of his audience. Nevertheless, he does better than that; he appeals to their minds and through their minds strikes deep into their real feelings. His speeches are sometimes almost childlike in their simplicity, but this simplicity is clothed with a remarkable dignity of language. By a careful choice of words, he gives his audience the impression of conveying great truths in the simplest of language. His austere character and ascetic dress are in keeping with his style of public speaking, which may be likened in a nutshell to the soft trickling of a placid stream rather than the rushing waters of a mountain torrent.

And now what are the inferences to be drawn from these outstanding examples of orators and public speakers?

Strict Training Needed

In the first place, it seems clear that great orators must be placed in a class by themselves far above mere public speakers; that the germ of oratory is a gift from the Gods but, like all seed, it requires tending and nourishment. Both physical and mental faculties must be trained.

What physical faculties, you require? Demosthenes gives the answer: the lungs, the voice, the gestures, which include the play of face. Now, many a fine speech or address has been ruined by a poor delivery, the sentences given forth to the audience in a sleep-provoking monotone, the words themselves mumbled through half-closed teeth. Just think that the medium of all speech is the voice—and the voice must therefore play the principal and predominant part in real oratory. The voice should therefore be nourished and trained by the practice of elocution. I hold that lessons are unnecessary, one can train one's own voice, provided there is perseverance.

Then what about the mental faculties? This time both Demosthenes and Cicero give a common answer by their industrious study of literature, philosophy, history, logic and law. Cicero has put it on record in a nutshell (as I have already mentioned) that orators should possess almost universal knowledge. Such study brings to the mind a store of vocabulary, reasoning powers, historical analogy, humour, ridicule, apt metaphor, classical quotations, judicious use of pithy epigrams and all the other component parts of a great oration; and the brain passes all this wealth of knowledge on to the tongue in rich well-balanced periods to be delivered by a golden voice; which reminds me of what Shakespeare has said: "In law, what plea so tained and corrupt, But, being seasoned with a gracious voice, Obscures the show of evil."—"The Merchant of Venice."

Tricks Of Trade

In the next place I would suggest that a mere public speaker has no need for so rich and complete an equipment. If he has all this I would class him among the elect, the real orators. Hitler for instance has a harsh voice and little cultural qualifications, yet he "gets across" to his audience, and—for ought I know—Germany hails him as a great orator. In fact, speakers of that class require a different equipment: an alertness of mind, a knowledge of the psychology of his audience; style and technique are absent—they do not matter, even though a highly cultured nation may be listening in.

What matters is the thing said, the assertion of facts true or distorted, not the manner of conveying it. Such speakers know the little tricks and use the whole bagful of them. They can never be classed, far less live to fame, as orators. Out of those I have mentioned, the same may be said of Mussolini and Lloyd George and Lenin—all men who have swayed great masses of people by their nimble skill rather than by

(Continued on Page 54)

Those Troublesome Digits

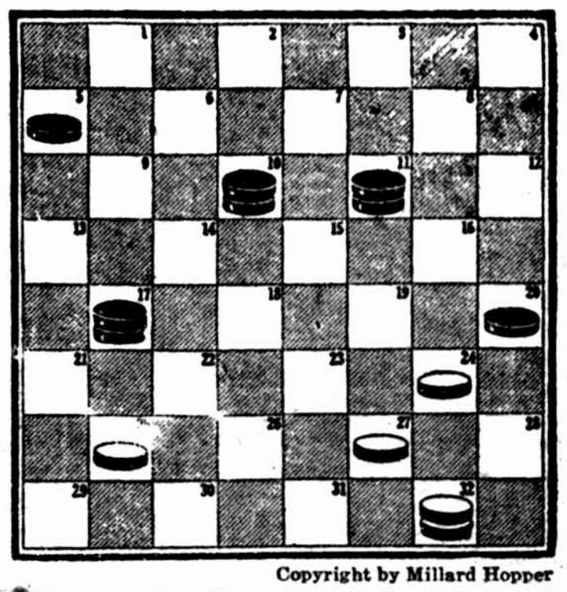
THIS IS EASY! I JUST HAVE TO PUT A SINGLE DIGIT BEFORE EACH NUMBER TO SHOW THE NEW TOTALS.
75
50
25
THAT'S BECAUSE THE NEW TOTALS ARE A CERTAIN NUMBER TIMES THE OLD FIGURES.
What
ARE THE DIGITS ON THE CARDS THE YOUNG MAN IS HOLDING?

A BROADCASTING station was holding a popularity contest to find out which of three programs was best liked. The first day's mail brought 150 votes distributed as shown on the score board. The couple in the drawing have just finished checking the results of the second day's voting. Though less than a thousand votes were received, the total votes for the second day was a number that was an exact multiple of the first day's votes. Likewise, the total number of votes of each program was multiplied by the same number as the grand total.

Can you tell what this number is, or what the digits are that the boy will have to add to the numbers on the board?

(For Solutions See Page 54)

White to Win



IN this checker problem by Millard Hopper, the checker king, the four white men are apparently in a bad spots, or rather, four bad spots. The five black men seem to have the game well in hand and really ought to win. But can you show how white should move and then win in two moves? White is moving up and black down.

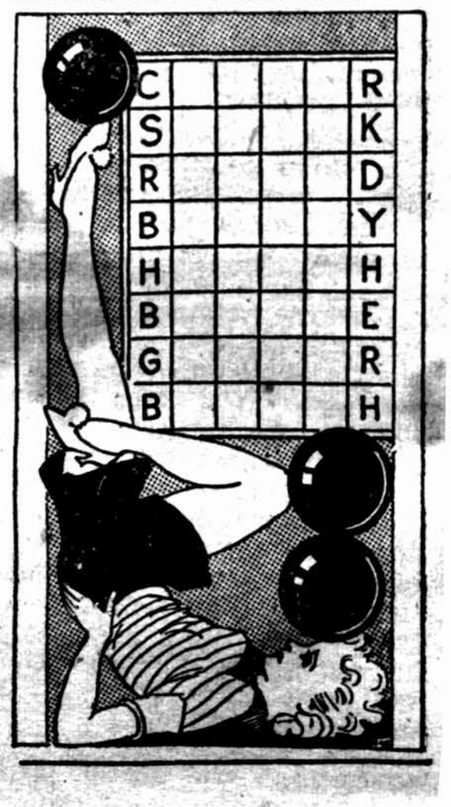
In last week's checker problem an unusual combination was used to overcome a superior force. White steps out of square 30, from 30 to 26 and black steps in 21 to 30. Then white pulls a fast one on the other side of the board and plays 7 to 2 and after black jumps again, white captures the black forces in one swift maneuver.

Copyright by Millard Hopper

Keeping in Trim

HERE is a mental exerciser, that will keep you occupied for a few minutes. Fill in the spaces of each horizontal row with four letters, so that the words defined below are formed. The same four letters are used in each line with different arrangements each time.

1. The vent of a volcano.
2. A stripe.
3. To keep back.
4. To give up treacherously.
5. The fireside.
6. To scold.
7. Article of clothing.
8. A very slight breeze.



Little Acorns

WHEN are acorns as strong as oaken posts?

Answer: When they propagate (prop-a-gate).

Up and Down

I can go up a pipe down, but not down a pipe up; or I will go down a pipe down, but not up a pipe up and yet when I have gone up or down a pipe I will go up or down. What am I? Answer: An um-

Poetic Pamela Goes to School

PAMELA took refuge from the wintry winds in a little schoolhouse. She speedily occupied the teacher's chair and began assigning problems to the class. Here is one of them. Can you solve it?

"To raise a fund, the college committee
Called on the six richest men in the city.
The first was willing to do his part.
He gave them a thousand the fund to start.
The second to give did not decline,

But all he could spare was forty-nine.
While fifty-one was all they got
From the third man, for he was not
Over generous, though better was he thought
Than the fourth man who gave them naught.
The fifth man wished his cash to save
For of all his money none he gave
To the college fund, and sad to say
The sixth man even took one away.
How is it then, that the funds raised, we
Hundreds of thousands find to be?"

A Water Puzzle

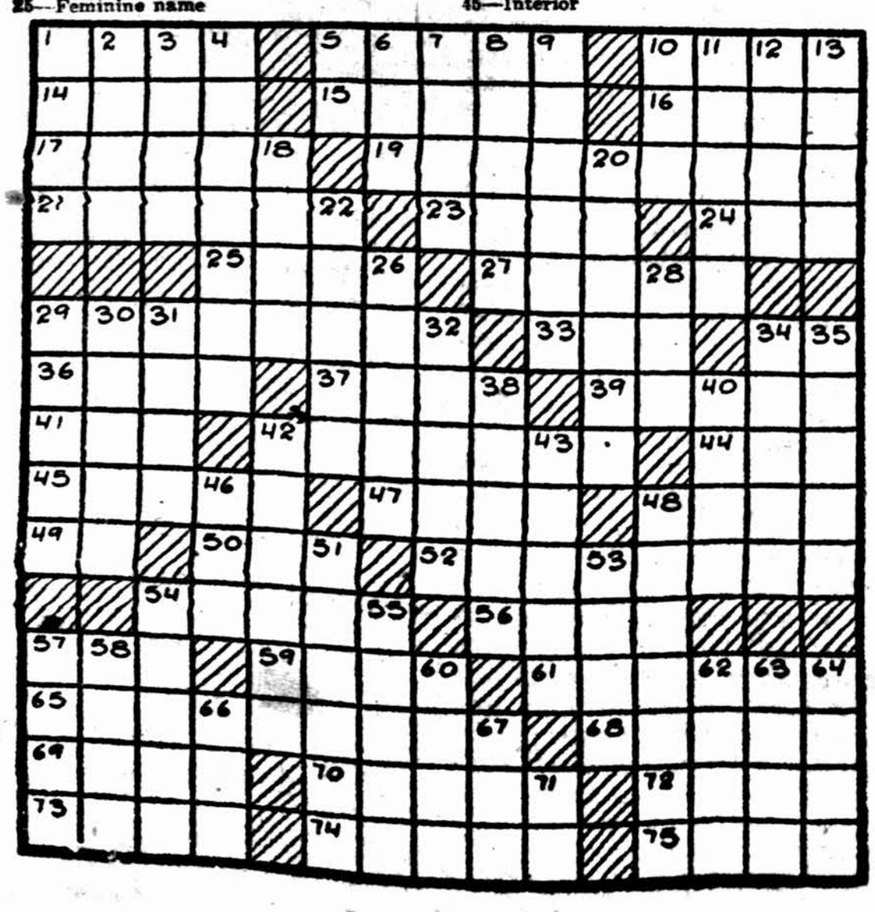
WHAT is it, which every one can divide, but no one can see where it has been divided? Answer: Water.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Aid
5—What was the heaven-storming tower of the Bible?
10—Encircling band
14—Arrow poison
15—Elude
16—Always
17—Political division
19—What is the second largest republic of South America?
21—Duration of office
23—Unusual
24—Rotating piece on a wheel
25—Feminine name
27—Face an embankment
29—What is the missing part of the name of the American poet: Edwin Arlington ——?
33—Former governor of Algiers
34—Note of the scale
36—Sphere of action
37—Objects mentioned in the Old Testament
39—More recent
41—What American poet wrote "Annabelle Lee"?
42—Shackles
44—Masculine nickname
45—Interior
47—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?
48—Instance of the kind
49—Make
50—Short-napped fabric
52—Trains
54—Natives of Denmark
56—Seize suddenly with the teeth
57—Be indebted to
59—Utters the call of the crow
61—Hack
65—In what state is Hamline University?
68—Feminine name
69—One of the Great Lakes
70—Musical drama
72—Therefore
73—Respite
74—What kingdom contains the highest mountain in the world?
75—Feminine name

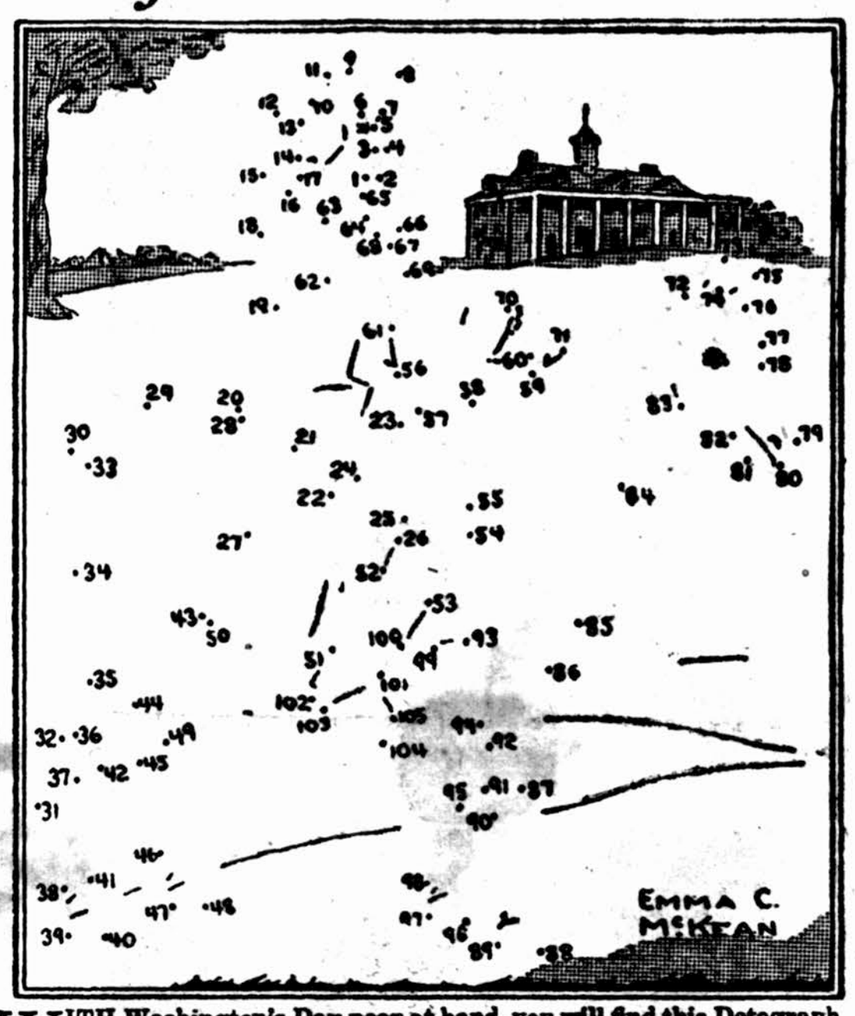


VERTICAL

1—Be silent!
2—Grafted
3—Thin
4—Genus of herbs
5—Have existence
6—The kava
7—American novelist
8—Masculine name
9—Looked askance
10—Wager
11—Put out by legal process
12—River in Siberia
13—Passenger vehicle
18—Ireland
20—Mentions
22—Follow
26—Artery
28—Ogle
29—Swift
30—Where is the University of Maine?
31—Part of "to be"
32—Saltpeter
34—Let
35—French city
38—Repairs
40—Pronomial word
42—Who wrote "Penguin Island"?
43—Circular
46—Period
48—What was the family name of Shakespeare's Juliet?
51—Time of the year
53—Concern
54—Who is the patron saint of France?
55—Contemporary American journalist
57—Hebrew measure
58—Telegram
60—Short distance
62—Have courage for
63—One-horse carriages
64—Town on the Aegean
66—Gain as clear profit
67—Constellation
71—Indian madder

Fun For Your Spare Time

Oh! Just Look Who's Here!



WITH Washington's Day near at hand, you will find this Dotograph puzzle a timely subject. By drawing connecting lines from dot to dot, starting at 1, and proceeding to 2, and then to 3, and so on until you reach 105, see how quickly and how well you are able to draw a picture of national historical interest.

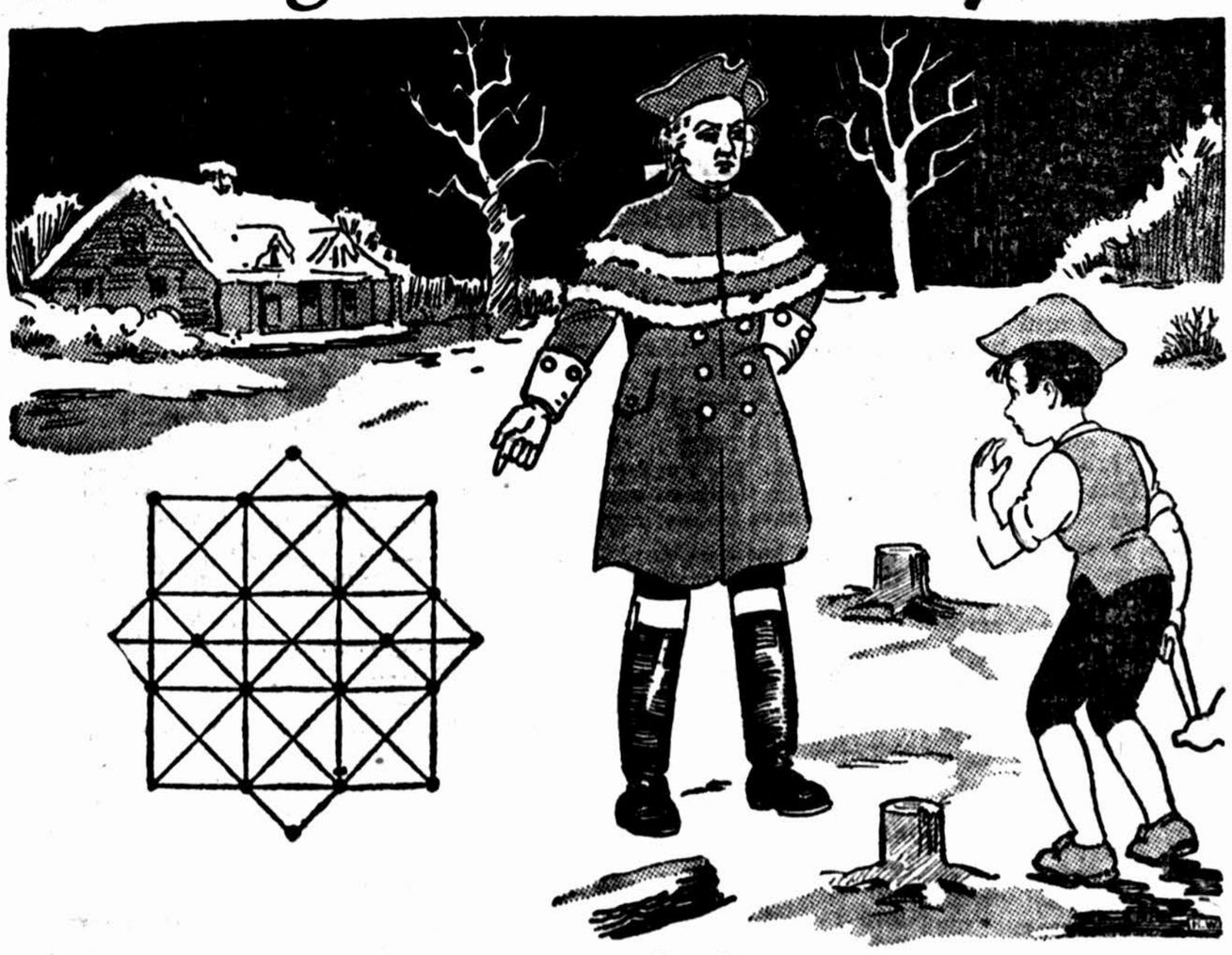
A Pictorial Cryptogram

THE youngsters of Blinkville, hearing that there was going to be a health lecture on the village green, declined to accompany their parents that evening and thereby missed an exciting time, for the health lecture turned out to be an old-fashioned medicine show. All the glamor of former times was there—freaks, sword swallowers, music and oil flares. The performers did not use a stage but did their acts right among the audience and the spectators staged a few fights to add to the entertainment.

In the accompanying drawing which depicts some of the goings-on, every figure represents a letter, the ladies being vowels and the gentlemen consonants. Groups of figures form words and the entire assemblage makes up a proverb, that was much quoted by the manager of the show as he read testimonials for his nostrum. See how quickly you can solve this cryptogram.

(PLEASE SEE SOLUTION ON PAGE 54)

Washington and the Cherry Trees



BOTH Lincoln and Washington started their careers as tree choppers. Lincoln hewed his way through the wilderness; Washington through his father's orchard. At least, that is how the story goes, though modern historians are skeptical about the "cannot tell a lie" story. What really happened was this.

George's father had set out 22 fruit trees in honor of the twenty-second of February, which was his son's birthday. "George will appreciate them, when he grows up," mused the father, "They will make a lasting birthday present." At the same time, knowing that a boy likes something more personal than an orchard, Mr. Washington gave his son a hatchet as an additional gift. The father never thought of the natural association of trees and hatchet that would form in his son's mind, for George supposed that his father had given him the trees to try the hatchet on.

Two cherry trees were already lying in the snow, when the senior Washington arrived on the scene. "Now look what you've done," he exclaimed, "I should think that a boy who wants to be a surveyor would have a better appreciation of landscaping than to destroy the beautiful pattern in which those trees were planted. It took me several nights to figure out how to place the trees so that there would be nineteen rows of four trees, and now the design is spoiled. I'm going to take that hatchet away from you, until you show me how I can arrange those remaining 20 trees in nineteen rows of four each."

"But, Pa," protested George, "even Sir Isaac Newton, who invented these terrible orchard problems always used an even number of trees. Make it eighteen rows of four each and I will have the plan for you by nightfall."

How did George arrange the trees in 18 rows of four each?

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The Art Of Public Speaking

(Continued From Page 51.)

the quality of their speeches.

On another and a higher place one may place Bruke. Chatham and Gladstone: Not quite so high —Winston Churchill. Surendra Nath Banerji, all the later first-rate public speakers, whose speeches, however, fall short of ranking as great orations. A speaker like Mahatma Gandhi stands in a plane by himself for the reasons I have given.

Personality

There is one quality which I have deliberately omitted to mention thus far and that is personality. What is personality? The dictionary meaning, distinctive character, is unsatisfying. Personality is so elusive a quality that one despairs to seek a concise definition. It is nothing you can see or hear, but something you can feel, unseen forces that radiate from the fortunate few who possess them—a personal magnetism that attracts and holds all who come within the invisible aura emanating from its possessor. It is something quite apart from brilliance or intellect or nobility of character, qualities which may enhance but cannot create personality.

What part then does personality play in the Art of Public Speaking? Obviously a very important part. Given this power to attract and hold his audience, the speaker's success is half assured. His personality will throughout his effort be the hand-maiden of his intellect, clearing the way, so to speak, for a favourable reception (not to use the stronger word "acceptance") of his. I therefore opine that all the great orators must have had a high degree of personality.

To sum up:

What then are the components which form the actual charm of oratory? Vigour, experience, clarity, a deep sense of the past, a flaming vision into the future, the unexpected metaphor, the precise and lapidary phrase; the blending of kindliness with ferocity, of wit with humour, of homely simile with cultured imagery, of the combative with the urbane; and, above all, courage, emotion and the magnetism of personality. Such are the elements which mingle to create the powerful whole.

Forensic Skill

There is one special branch of public speaking on which you probably expect and wish to hear me: the branch on which you perhaps feel I am best qualified to speak. I refer of course to the art of advocacy at the Bar. It must, I believe, be conceded that the legal profession has produced not merely proficient speakers but also orators of high quality. Both Demosthenes and Cicero, for instance, shone in forensic combats; and in England the Courts of Justice have been the training ground for many of the finest speakers in the House of Commons.

In a generation only one removed from my own, the name of that eminent counsel, Sir Charles Russell, afterwards Lord Russell of Killowen rises immediately to the memory. His magnificent oration in defence of his Irish compatriot, Charles Parnell M P. before the Special Commission appointed by Parliament to investigate the charges brought against Parnell by "The Times", the leading English newspaper, was a masterpiece of forensic oratory. Through his lucid exposition of the fraud practised on "The Times" by the forger Pigott, his pungent criticism of the evidence, and his fiery eloquence in denouncing the grievous wrong done to a Member of Parliament by charging him on forged letters with a secret conspiracy against the Crown in Ireland, Parnell was triumphantly exonerated. By this great speech alone Sir Charles Russell's fame as a superlatively powerful forensic orator will live as long as the English Courts survive.

Know Your Brief

What are the qualifications, you may enquire, for a great advocate at the Bar? First and last, I reply he must know his brief, that is, he must have the facts of his case at his finger-tips. Next, he must believe in his cause; otherwise he must fail to inspire belief in others. There is a notion abroad that we are mere play actors. That is only a half-truth and like most half-truths utterly misleading, if not fallacious. A successful play actor must throw himself, body and soul, into the part he is personating, for then only can he make his audience forget the actor and see only the character he is personating. His identity must be merged and lost in the identity of the person in the play. The words are all there written out for him—he merely gives them speech, but in that process his art lies in making the character live, for audience to hear. To succeed he must eliminate himself.

The great advocate, on the contrary, has no word-part written out for him. His material is the record he has perhaps himself created by his own skill in cross-examination and in the general conduct of his case. If he is wise, he will condense this often bulky material into concise notes, for human memory is evanescent and a point missed may cost a man his life. From this abstract he must evolve his own final speech—on great occasions his oration—by his own clear brain. No rehearsals and dress rehearsals for him as in the case of the theatrical stage-actor, till the latter is in word and tone perfect.

Thus without previous mummery—the Advocate pleads his client's cause—his duty is to place that cause in its best light before Judge and Jury—it is not for him to judge but it is for him to reason why. He must believe in his cause for he has no right to disbelieve it till the verdict goes against him; so there is no necessity for him to play-act as our critics sometimes think. Far from eliminating his personality he must throw all his personal magnetism into his speech —Universal knowledge is unattainable, but a liberal education and knowledge of human psychology are essentials within the reach of all, by intelligent study, close observation and perseverance.

Is Oratory Doomed?

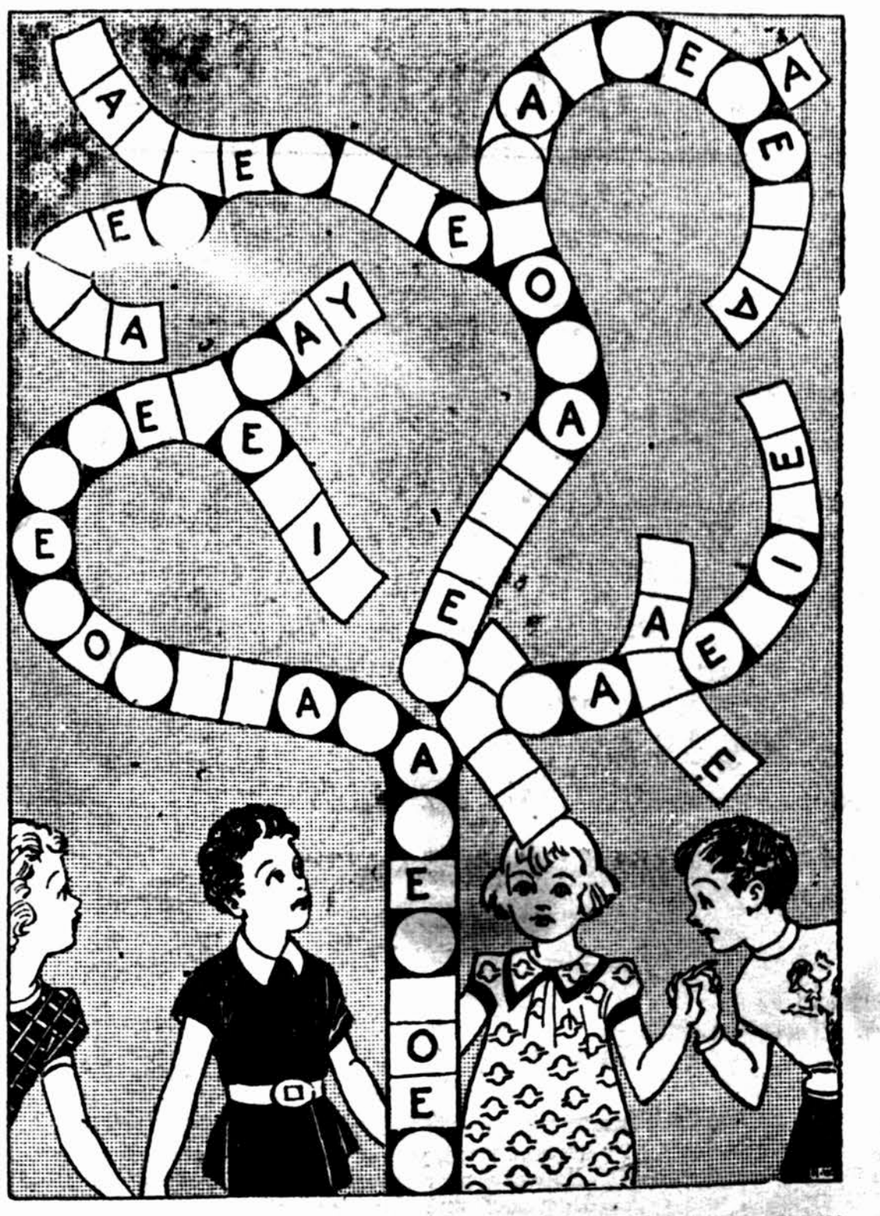
And now, I have told you all I can on the subject. There is but one more word—Alas: It is sad but true that Oratory as an Art is rapidly becoming unfashionable. Life to-day is mostly hustle and bustle—everything is mechanised even the human voice is heard through machines, the gramophone and the wireless. The spacious days when Oratory flourished are no more. Men and women want everything in tabloid form. Your College may teach you the humanities but the populace have little time and less inclination to listen to stately periods evolved from a speaker's culture. Invective and recriminations—often in bad taste—are more welcome than lofty reasoning, dignified language, and cultured dissertations. The methods of the tub-thumper, so familiar to Londoners at Hyde Park Corner, are fast displacing the technique of Oratory handed down to us by the great orators of bygone days—The Art of Public Speaking may in fact soon be as extinct as the Dodo and from its ashes will emerge a mere vocation to speak in public—a very different and degraded thing.

(—An address delivered before the Patna College Debating Society.

Can You Solve This "Name Tree" Puzzle?

YES, indeed! Strange things do grow on a puzzle page. Take this queer plant, for instance. It is what botanists would call a Name Tree. The names of 33 children are spelled by the letters which make up the tree. The vowels are already in their positions on the tree, but the solver must place the consonant letters given below. Cross out the consonants as you use them as this will aid you in guessing the names with which you may not be familiar. The initial letters occur in the circles and all the names interlock, some of the letters in one name forming part of another name. The names are read upward and outward, that is, the way a tree grows.

Here are the consonants: C; P; Z; G, G, G; B, B, B; D, D. D, D; H, H, H, H; L, L, L, L; S. S, S, S; T, T, T, T; N, N, N, N, N; M, M, M, M, M, M; R, R, R, R, R, R. R, R.



Read This

To be
a a a a a a a a a a
t C r I i O f U l S e s
standing
is the mark of a mean
Can you solve this?

Solution: To be tenacious in the midst of trifles is the mark of a mean understanding.

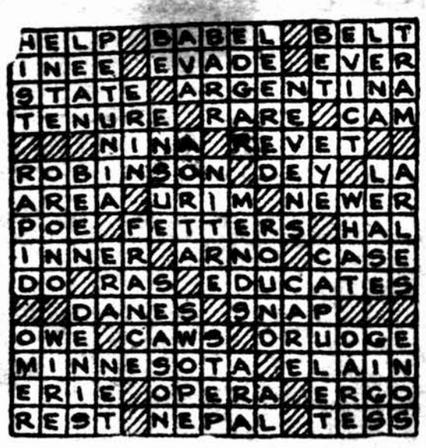
Almost All

MY first is almost all, so is my second, and also my whole. What am I? Solution: I am ALSO.

Canned Peaches

Americans (with due apologies to Florida) know that the Californians are clever. For instance, they have an ingenious method of using up all their peaches. How do they do it? Answer: In California, they eat all the peaches they can and can all they can't.

Solutions Of This Week's Puzzles.



A Head Change

Change my head eight different times and make (1) a plant, (2) a necessity, (3) a reward, (4) to nourish, (5) an exploit, (6) to notice, (7) a pipe, (8) a produce. What forms do I take?

Answer: Weed; need; meed; feed; deed; heed; reed; seed.

Who Was He?

HIS ancestors came from Holland; he went to war; he traveled extensively; he rode a horse; he mixed with royalty; he became the youngest President of the U. S. A. What is his name?

Answer: THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Latin Translation

If you are good at Latin, maybe you can translate this sentence: NOVUS VIR BONUS VIR IVIT AD CAUDAM VEL HABERE SUAM VESTEM HOMINES MORTUOS. The English version is: Newman Goodman went to the tailor to have his coat mended.

Do you know which of the reptiles is a mathematician?

He: "That new party dress of yours looks quite decent."

She: "I was afraid it would."

* * * *

"Had the deceased any financial worries?" asked the coroner.

"None at all," replied the witness. "He was bankrupt."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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HEMCHANDRA

(Continued from page 1)

stray flashes of poetic merit and some historical material, lifeless and pedantic. Hyperbolic praise, characteristic of courtier poets mars the dignity of the whole poem, and is difficult to excuse in so versatile and great a scholar. It can only be explained by the fact that in Patana of Sidharaja, literary taste and ideals had deteriorated.

Tradition Of Unity

Kumarpalacarit, illustrating the rules of Prakrata and Apabharansa grammar, is an attempt to give a Vikramaditya of his own to Gujarata. It has served as model for innumerable caritas, prabhandas and rasas, which have kept alive the memory of Calukyan Gujarata, fostered provincial patriotism and helped to build up a tradition of unity for modern Gujarata.

The poem opens with a description of Kumarpala and the feudatories waiting upon him. Anahilpura is then described, as also the wealth of the king, the splendour of its Jaina temples, and the liberality with which he worshipped at these temples. The magnificence of the King's possessions, his gardens, the luxury in which he lived, and the pastimes of his people during different seasons are then dealt with. Canto vi deals with Kumarpala's war with Mallikarjun of Konkana. Ambada, minister Udayan's son, who bore the title of Rajpitamaha, achieves a victory over the kind of Konkana and brings his head covered with gold, to Kumarpala. The other conquests of the kind are then referred to. In canto vii, Kumarpala wakes up to find himself a Jaina uttering religious wisdom, and invokes Sitadevi. The goddess in canto viii, delivers a sermon full of the well-known philosophic and religious doctrines of Jainism. It is very poor as Kavya. But it aims at consciousness and proportion, and bears the impress of the classical art, which later Gujarati poets never succeeded in reproducing. Prakrata, as this work shows, was next to Samskrata the literary language of the Jaina sadhus

Trishashtisalakapurusha, rewritten from Silas' (c. 870) Mahapurushacariyam, and Parishishtaparvan are lengthy collections of Jaina legends of heroes and saints. They are typical of Jain literature. In one of them, for instance, Chandragupta Maurya is made out a devout Jaina. Ordinarily very crude, they appeal only to those who are fired by the ardour of faith. In Keith's words, they do not attain the level of literature.

His Kavyanusasana is borrowed from Mammat's famous Kavyanprakasa and other similar works. His grammar Siddhahemhandra is a monumental work. The first seven Adhyasa deal with Samskrata, and the eighth with Prakrata, Saurseni, Magadhi, Palsaci, Culikapaisaci, and Apabhransa. The work is more in the nature of a text book prepared from works of authority, but has been of immense value in the study of Prakrata and Apabhransa. His Yogastraa is very elementary, and falls far below the standard of many Jaina works on the subject. Hemchandra was a scholar and a practical reformer, rather than a thinker or a Yogin.

DESTINY

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When on leave recently a recruit took his spurs to his brother, who works in a large motor factory in the Midlands, and had them chromiumplated, thus saving a lot of time over the inevitable polishing.

On his return, at the weekly inspection, his Commanding Officer picked up the spurs and examined them critically. The following conversation followed:—

"You have just returned from leave?"

"Yes, sir."

"Birmingham, I believe?"

"Yes, sir."

"H'm, well . . . er . . . next time you go, take the eighteen-pounder along."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

WIFE (looking over travel folders): "Why not take an ocean cruise this summer, dear?"

Husband: "Hm-m, beggars can't be cruisers."

* * * *

"BROWN fell asleep in his bath this morning with the water running."

"Did the bath overflow?",

"No; fortunately he sleeps with his mouth open."

* * * *

"YOUR temperature seems to have taken a drop," remarked the doctor visiting his patient.

"Can't you fix it so I can do the same, doctor?" pleaded the patient.

* * * *

MOTHER: "Johnnie, you must go down and see the new nurse. Go and give her a nice kiss."

Johnnie: "No fear! I don't want my face slapped like daddy's was."

* * * *

NERVOUS Suitor—"Sir, may I have your daughter for my wife?"

Proud Father—"I don't know—bring your wife round and let me have a look at her."

* * *

MISTRESS—"Cook, your finger-marks were on the plates we used at dinner."

Cook (truculently)—"An' wot are yer goin' to do abart it? Ring up Scotland Yard?"

* * * *

YOKEL (to barman at village inn): "A mother-in-law."

Barman: "Well, that's a new 'un to me. What do you mean?"

Yokel: "Stout and bitter."

* * * *

ONE time a neighbour came over and wanted to borrow Grandpaw's new rope and Grandpaw says: "No, I've got to use that rope to-day to tie up some sand." After the neighbour left, I says, "Grandpaw, you can't tie sand with a rope!" Grandpaw says, "Remember, my boy you can pret' near do anything with a piece of rope if you don't wan' ta lend it."

* * * *

ONE Scotsman was entertaining another.

"How d'ye tak' it, MacGregor?" asked the host.

"Hauf whisky an' hauf water, an' min' ye put in lots o' water."

* * * *

POLICEMAN: "Excuse me, sir, but if you're the 'pale faced gentleman who looks like a lop-eared rabbit,' I was to tell you that your wife has gone home on the 5.30 bus."

* * * *

DOCTOR: "Wait a minute. I didn't tell you to say ah-h-h-h."

Patient: "I know you didn't I just caught a glimpse of your nurse.

DANCING Master: "You must mind your feet carefully if you want to learn the new dance."

Pupil: "Never mind the feet, professor. What I want to get is the holds."

* * * *

LITTLE TOMMIE (selling soap): "The profits, Mrs. Smith, go to putting up a new million-dollar hospital."

Mrs. Smith: "A million-dollar hospital! And are you trying to raise all that money yourself?"

Tommie: "No, Mrs. Smith, I got another little boy helping me."

* * * *

AN elderly Scotswoman was taken by her daughter to see the film version of "As You Like it." As they returned home the younger woman remarked thoughtfully:

"What a wonderful man Shakespeare was!"

"Ye may weel say it," replied the old lady, adding cautiously, "but don't ye think he's ower fu' o' quotations?"

* * * *

TEACHER: "Willie, tell the class what the Hague tribunal is."

Willie: "The Hague tribunal ar—".

Teacher: "Don't say 'The Hague tribunal are' Willie; use 'is.'"

Willie: "The Hague tribunal isbitrates national controversies."

DOCTOR: "Why do you have BF7652 tattooed on your back?"

Patient: "That's not tattooed, doctor. That's where my wife ran into me with the car when I was opening the gates."

* * * *

"I'VE decided to take up elocution, so that I can be an after-dinner speaker."

"You want social distinction?"

"Well, I shouldn't have to pay for the dinners, anyway."

* * * *

YOUNG husband (breathless): "I got your 'phone message at the office and came at once. What's happened?"

Young wife: "You're too late. Baby had his toes in his mouth and he looked so pretty."

* * * *

HOST: "No fires, and all windows open, old man. No germs in this house."

Guest: "I don't blame them."

* * * *

"YOU say you pay only a very low rent for this beautiful apartment?"

"Yes, but I'm going to move.

"Good gracious what has come over you?"

"An opera singer."

"YES," said the timid passenger to the airplane pilot, "I'm to understand I'm to sit still and not be afraid, and all that; but tell me, if something happens and we fall, what do I do?"

"Oh, that's easy," said the pilot. "Just grab anything tha we are passing and hang on tight."

* * * *

TWO old friends met again after many years.

"Have you heard about Bill?" asked one, referring to an old acquaintance.

"No", said the other, "What happened to him?"

"He dropped dead outside a public house."

"Going in or coming out?"

"Going in."

"What bad luck!"

* * * *

"MOTHER, are you the nearest relative I've got?"

"Yes dear, and your father is the closest."

* * * *

"SOME of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant of the politician.

"Well, keep tabs on them," instructed the politician. "When enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn round and agree with them."

Our Humorist At Large

AFTER THE BALL:
"Do get up, old man, you will catch cold."

"He can't help it. His father and his grandfather before him were photographers."

"I'll take these, young man. They're the most comfortable of the lot."

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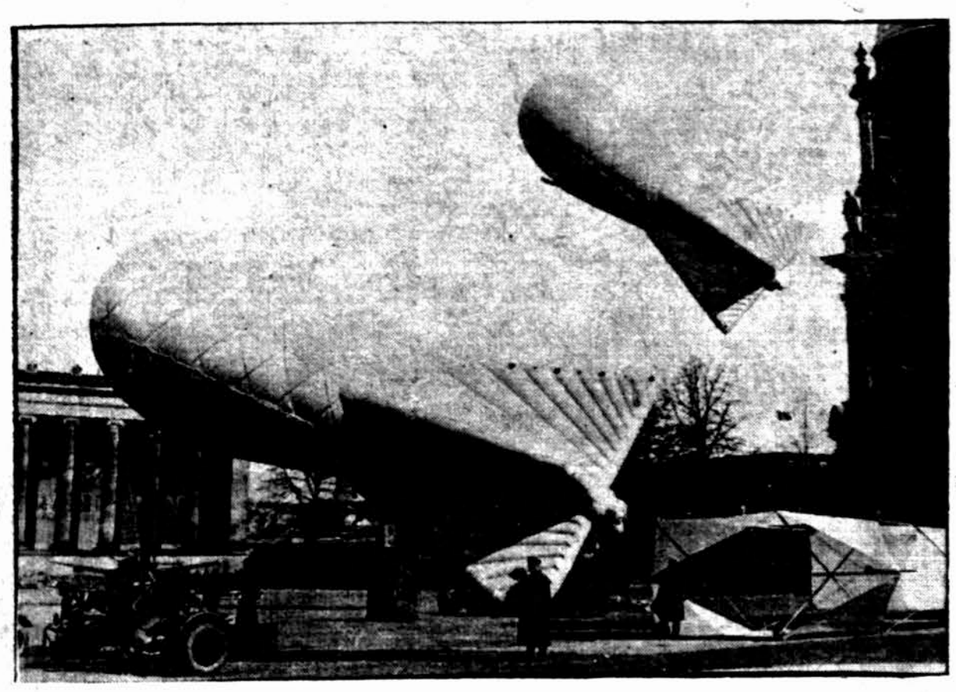
Village milk-men in Waziristan.

Former heavy-weight champion Max Schmelling and German film star Gattin Anny Ondra signing agreement.



Following London's example, Berlin too is putting up a balloon barrage over the city.

Shadow of Empire State Building against the towering buildings of New York's business centre in Manhattan.

Chidambaram: The Tower of the Nataraja Temple.

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(SUNDAY EDITION)

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